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Jakes on CEMA Economic Conference in Sofia

AU091411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
3 Sep 87, p 7

["(jv)"-signed Sofia dispatch: "Milos Jakes Interview for Czechoslovak Media"]

[Text] Sofia (From our reporter) — At the conclusion of the conference of Central Committee secretaries for economic affairs of the communist and workers parties of CEMA member countries [held in Sofia on 1-2 September], Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, granted the Czechoslovak media an interview in Sofia.

He stressed that the conference agenda primarily included those issues on restructuring socialist economic integration and CEMA activities that had emerged from the general secretaries' conference last November. Other important items were issues connected with the preparation of a long-term concept of international division of labor within the framework of CEMA. This concept has general support. The conference was mainly concerned with taking another step toward creating a document that would establish good conditions for restructuring cooperation.

"I think that we have taken the right road and achieved success in many things. It is important that this concept should come into existence now, during the preparation of the next 5-year plans, and that no time is wasted," M. Jakes said.

"The exchange of experience in restructuring national economic mechanisms and in foreign trade activities has been a great boon. All member states have embarked on the path of strengthening the powers and responsibilities of enterprises, of improving central management and especially planning, and of increasing the working people's participation in management. It can be said that the conference has brought forth many ideas, including those on the final elaboration of mechanisms that we are working on in Czechoslovakia. In my eyes this, too, has made the conference most significant. In each country the restructuring is being carried out under the leadership of the fraternal party's Central Committee, and this guarantees that its results will be most beneficial.

"The important thing is to make the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000 the core of the long-term concept of international division of labor that is now being prepared. The main thing is to avoid unnecessary duplication. It is most important to speed up all work, and particularly to transfer scientific results into practice in harmony with the needs of the fraternal countries. In fact, the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress will be the main item on the agenda at the next conference, which will be held in the middle of 1988," M. Jakes emphasized in conclusion.

Foreign Ministry Delegation Visits Greece

Arrives in Athens

AU051419 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 5 (ATA) — At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic, a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, headed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sokrat Plaka, left for an official and friendly visit in Greece, on September 4.

Yesterday, too, the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs arrived in Athens, where it was received by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostas Yeoryiou and top officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece. Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens Ksenofon Nushi, as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Tirana Spiridhon Dokiados.

Plaka Meets Foreign Minister

AU061628 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 6 (ATA) — The minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Republic, Karolos Papoulias, received the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, on September 5.

The minister of foreign affairs of Greece expressed his special satisfaction over the positive development of the relations between our two friendly countries and stressed that the lifting of the law on the "state of war" will contribute to the further strengthening of the relations between Greece and Abania as well as to the intensification of cooperation between them. Its abrogation is also a contribution to peace and security in the Balkans.

On this occasion, a friendly message sent by the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile was handed over to the minister of foreign affairs of Greece, Karolos Papoulias.

Attending were the general secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs of Greece, Kostas Yeoryiou and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Tirana, Spiridhon Dokianos.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens, Ksenofon Nushi.

Discusses Trade

AU081140 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 8 (ATA) — Talks were held at the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Greece on September 7 between the delegations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, headed by the vice-minister, Sokrat Plaka, and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic, headed by secretary general Kostas Yeoryiou.

During the talks, which were characterized by a warm and friendly spirit, both sides appreciated the feelings of the traditional friendship binding our two friendly peoples and exchanged views on the further materialization of the relations between Greece and Albania in the field of trade, communications, cultural, scientific exchanges and in other fields of mutual profit. Both delegations pointed out that the abrogation of the law of the "state of war" creates new conditions to develop these relations and serves the cause of peace and security in the Balkans.

Likewise, they talked on some aspects of the present international development.

The talks were attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Athens , Ksenofon Nushi, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Tirana, Spiridhon Dokianos.

Alia, Carcani Send Greetings to DPRK Leaders

AU091228 Tirana ATA in English 0944 GMT 9 Sep

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) — Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent the following message of greetings to comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Labor Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

On occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as in our names, we convey to you and the Korean people the most fervent greetings and wishes.

Over the 39-year period under their people's power, through constant work and efforts, the Korean people have achieved great successes in all the fields of life for the development of national economy and culture and strengthening of the defense of the homeland. On this memorable day for the Korean people, the Albanian people wish them fresh and still greater achievements for the progress and prosperity of their country.

The Albanian people resolutely support the just demand of the Korean people for the ousting of American troops from South Korea and the independent unfication of the homeland.

We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the PSR of Albania and the DPR of Korea develop always in the future, in the interest of our two peoples.

Leaders' Public Appearances 23-29 Aug

AU291847 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in their transmissions from 23 to 29 August report the following public appearances of Albanian leaders: (time and date of broadcast in parentheses)

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member; and Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended a meeting to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the people's press in Tirana on 24 August. (1800 GMT 24 Aug)

Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, spoke at a rally to commemorate the anniversary of the formation of a partisan unit in Peshkopi, Diber District, on 23 August. (1800 GMT 23 Aug)

Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended a meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the social security services in Tirana on 26 August. (1800 GMT 26 Aug)

Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and chairman of the Democratic Front of Albania, spoke at the opening of a new school at Zogaj and at a cooperativists' rally in Margegaj, Tropoje District, on 26 August. (1800 GMT 26 Aug) She also spoke at a wreath-laying ceremony at the partisans' cemetery in Bajram Curri, Tropoje District, on 28 August. (1800 GMT 28 Aug)

Economic Progress Report for 30 Aug-5 Sep

AU051917 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 30 August and 5 September 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District has overfulfilled its 8-month overall industrial production plan by 2 percent (1800 GMT 4 Sep);

Durres District: Twenty-four collectives report having fulfilled their respective plans for the 8-month period (1800 GMT 3 Sep);

Gramsh District prefulfilled its 8-month industrial production plan and anticipates overfulfilling it by 1.7 million leks (1800 GMT 1 Sep);

Kukes District has overfulfilled its 8-month industrial production plan by 2 percent (1330 GMT 5 Sep);

Librazhd District overfulfilled its 8-month industrial production plan by 4 million leks (1800 GMT 1 Sep);

Permet District prefulfilled its export plan for the 8-month period and expects to exceed its target by 7 percent (1800 GMT 30 Aug);

Sarande District prefulfilled the 8-month plan with regard to overall industrial production and expects to exceed the target by 5 million leks (1800 GMT 30 Aug);

Vlore District: Twenty collectives have prefulfilled their respective 8-month plans (1800 GMT 2 Sep).

Aleksandrov Cited on Political Reform Plans
PM091038 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Sep 87, p 8

[Ricardo Estarriol dispatch: "'Restructuring' Arrives Quickly in Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia — One of the most important consequences of what at first sight appeared to be a hurried political reform will be the retirement of 19,000 provincial leadership officials, according to BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat member Chudomir Aleksandrov, number two in the Bulgarian political hierarchy.

Following a confidential Central Committee session at the end of June [as published], 3 weeks later — on 18 August, to be precise — the National Assembly did away with all the councils, committees, and "super-ministries" attached to the Council of Ministers that were created precisely 18 months ago to facilitate the reform of the Bulgarian economy. The reform was decided on back in 1980-81 and started 3 years before Andropov began the struggle against corruption in the USSR and 5 years before Gorbachev announced his famous "perestroyka" (restructuring of society).

At the same time, parliament radically reformed the country's territorial subdivisions. For 30 years Bulgaria was divided into 28 districts created by the communist regime. These administrative subdivisions, carried out within the context of the introduction of the Soviet model, facilitated the classic Leninist social fragmentation designed to destroy "bourgeois" structures and to facilitate what is formally termed "building a socialist society." The National Assembly again created a system of nine regions similar to those that existed at the time of the monarchy. The Bulgarian parliament also established a committee responsible for constitutional reform. Just 3 weeks previously, the Central Committee approved the basic theses for the new phase of economic reform, due to begin on 1 January next year.

No Vacation [subhead]

Chudomir Aleksandrov, who of course, like all Bulgarian politicians, has had to forgo a summer vacation this year, has now stated that the eliminated government bodies were "temporary bodies" that are no longer necessary. Aleksandrov was unable to say how many officials of the central administration would lose their jobs when the new structures come into effect on 1 January. Observers in Sofia calculate that there will be as many or more than at the provincial level.

According to Aleksandrov the new government bodies and the new regions "will perform purely strategic tasks, whereas operational decisions will be taken exclusively within the enterprises themselves." These remarks, which must be regarded as a justification of the administrative reforms, suggest that the experience of the "temporary" government bodies was not good. The existing bodies are fairly similar to the state committees of the USSR. However, Bulgaria has eliminated not only the aforementioned councils and committees but also the traditional "branch ministries" such as still exist in the USSR.

The BCP'S "anti-ministerial" fury extended even to the Treasury Ministry. Now there is a single ministry responsible for economic matters, which will perform the combined tasks of an economy ministry, a treasury ministry, and a planning ministry. The changes carried out at both the central and the provincial level enable the regime to rid itself of a sector of the present conservative nomenklatura. "Only one-third of provincial officials," Aleksandrov explained, "will find jobs in the newly created regions; the remainder of these officials will have to seek jobs either in the municipal administrations or in enterprises. To facilitate their adaptation we are guaranteeing their incomes for some months."

This interpretation is confirmed by an examination of the future field of action of the deputy premiers retired on 18 August, who did not receive any prominent political posts in exchange. Two of them — former planning chief Iliev, and former head of the Research and Technology Committee Markov — "will receive an assignment within the Central Committee apparatus." In other words, they will disappear from the forefront of political life.

Chudomir Aleksandrov stressed that the changes do not signify "in the least a return to the old system but, on the contrary, a further step toward the formulation of a new model for a Bulgarian socialist society" that does not conflict with Soviet "restructuring" but that will "differ with regard to the speed of the changes and the form, range, and solutions chosen." Aleksandrov also repeated what President Zhivkov himself said during his recent visit to the FRG: "The fact that Bulgaria is a small country will make it possible to carry out the reforms more quickly than in other countries." Aleksandrov, who considered it necessary to stress that "we do not want to criticize any country," said that the Soviet Union is in a different situation with regard to both its dimensions and its tasks within the community of socialist countries." [no opening quote marks, as published]

Transfer of Responsibilities [subhead]

The fact that Bulgaria will no longer have a treasury ministry does not mean that taxes will be abolished: Many of the former Treasury Ministry's responsibilities will be transferred to the regional and municipal administrations. The remaining central responsibilities will be transferred to the new Economy and Planning Ministry.

"Have no fear," Aleksandrov said with a knowing smile: "Bulgaria will continue to be a socialist country and will retain central planning, though this planning will be different, confined solely to broad guidelines and the handling of the economic controls that the government will still hold."

It was not entirely necessary for Aleksandrov to explain this. Even though there is frequent talk in Sofia about the

"strategic" nature of the government's new tasks, the "operational" curbs that central government will enjoy from 1 January will remain extensive. Prices will not be derestricted: At most, prices will be altered. Nor is the scale of the so-called "state orders" (to which Aleksandrov explicitly referred during the conversation) very clear. These "orders" will relate to the production of goods of national importance (for defense or social purposes, for instance) and will be based on the old system of distributive central planning. Experience — especially in Poland — has shown that these orders tend to expand very rapidly as supplying enterprises join the system of privilege, thus endlessly extending the chain. Another curb is the fact that although enterprises will theoretically have available the strong currencies received from their exports, the government does not intend under any circumstances to permit the creation of anything resembling a currency exchange. Currencies, Aleksandrov stressed, will be negotiable via the new commercial banks (eight in all) that are being established. It is not yet clear what form the "voluntary associations of producers" will take; so far nobody has said what measures will be taken to prevent them from becoming a refuge for "branch bureaucrats" forced to retire.

Aleksandrov spoke a great deal about "self-management." Bulgaria's self-management system will not be the same as Yugoslavia's, he said. Indeed, the BCP seems at present to have no intention of imitating the errors committed by its West Balkan neighbors. Specific definitions are lacking, however. I gained the impression that when Bulgarians talk about self-management now they have in mind the "independence" or "autonomy" of enterprises and political and administrative bodies rather than a system of worker control similar to Yugoslavia's.

Recent Changes [Subhead]

In early December there will be a BCP national conference in Sofia to discuss the reform phase due to begin on 1 January. The constitution will be reformed later, though the exact extent of this reform is not yet known. It is known, however, that the present State Council will disappear and that state ownership will no longer be described as "a higher form of socialist society."

The recent changes could also be interpreted as an acknowledgment that Bulgaria has wasted 1 and 1/2 years in its reform process. Even so, however, the party has responded rapidly: The only way to make up the lost time was to work through July and August, which is what has happened. The head of the government, Atanasov, said in his speech at the aforementioned July Central Committee plenum that the reform theses submitted "reflect the dominant opinion" of the Politburo. Asked whether this meant that there was an element of resistance within the Politburo, Aleksandrov replied that "there is unanimity on general policy," which does not rule out disagreements "on practical details." Be that as it may, two deputies in the National Assembly spoke against the new administrative subdivision — an unprecedented event in Bulgaria's communist parliament. Openness [subhead]

The interview granted by Aleksandrov also reveals another important political factor — the desire for openness to the West. It is unusual in communist countries for a Central Committee secretary to invite questions from a western correspondent, without even requiring the questions to be submitted in writing beforehand. It is even more unusual for the questions to be answered satisfactorily: Aleksandrov — who had already granted a similar interview to *La Vanguardia's* correspondent during the BCP congress last year — wished thus to demonstrate in practice how "openness" is regarded in Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

Biochemical Venture With UK

Sofia, September 2 (BTA) — The Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association and the British Billy Bros. International Co. agreed to establish a joint venture called "Biochem." It will be trading in raw materials and feedstock, spare parts and new technologies. The protocol signed here today says that an understanding has been reached to conclude a long-term agreement whereby Bulgaria will be supplying the British company with liquid ammonia, ammonium sulphate and electric power. In exchange, Billy Bros. International will export to Bulgaria sulphuric and phosphoric acid, phosphoric fertilizers and other goods. [Text] [Sofia *BTA* in English 1813 GMT 2 Sep 87 AU]

CPC Commission Delegation's Visit Reported
AU091220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 87 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] The delegation of the CPC's Central Discipline Inspection Commission, headed by Li Zhilian, which is currently in Czechoslovakia on a study visit, discussed issues of party organizational structure and internal party life with Karel Kovar, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Political Organization Department, and with other members of the department staff on Wednesday [2 September]. Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present on the occasion.

Havlin Receives SED Official 9 Sep
LD091730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received Lothar Oppermann, director of a department of the SED Central Committee, today. They exchanged experience of the fulfillment of the conclusions of both parties' latest congresses, above all in education and science policy. They emphasized the benefits to both sides of stepping up cooperation in education and science for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the national economies.

Argentinian Vice President Arrives 9 Sep
LD100417 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Prague Sept 9 (CTK) — Victor Hipolito Martinez, Argentinian vice-president and president of the Congress (Parliament) Senate, arrived here for an official visit today at the invitation of Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

During the visit, which will be a contribution to the development of traditional bilateral relations, the Czechoslovak and Argentinian representatives will exchange opinions on a broad range of international topics and experience from the work of the two countries' parliaments and deputies.

Tunisian Minister Meets With Potac, Zak
LD082258 Prague CTK in English 1936 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK) — Tunisian Minister of Planning and Finance Ismail Khelil conferred here today with Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Jaromir Zak, minister of finance.

The Czechoslovak representatives briefed the Tunisian guest on the system of planning, management and financing and on restructuring Czechoslovakia's economic mechanism. They also dealt with the basic strategic intentions of the two countries' economic and social development and reviewed concrete possibilities of the expansion of economic cooperation.

The Tunisian minister inspected later today the Crystalex glass-making enterprise in Novy Bor, North Bohemia.

Lebanese CP Concludes Visit, Departs
LD100411 Prague CTK in English 1528 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 9 (CTK) — A delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party, led by the party general secretary George Hawi, ended its official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home today.

The delegation paid a short working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Obzina, Delegation Depart For Ethiopia
LD082134 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK) — A Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, left for Ethiopia today.

The Czechoslovak officials will attend a ceremony marking the declaration of the Ethiopian People's Democratic Republic.

Kabrhelova Addresses Friendship Meeting
LD062241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, addressed a district festival of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in Trebic today. She pointed out that the deep longing for the life in peace was born in the hearts of our people long ago and has grown in strength for centuries. She went on to say the liquidation of the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe in accordance with the Soviet Union's proposals would open the door to far-reaching disarmament measures and would create a totally new international atmosphere. Comrade Marie Kabrhelova recalled in this connection Czechoslovakia's demand that the U.S. warheads for 72 Pershing-1A missiles deployed in the FRG be included in the disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Chnoupek Addresses Federal Assembly
LD100428 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 9 (CTK) — Urgent international issues and the main tasks of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy were the theme of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's address at a meeting of the foreign affairs committees of the two chambers of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today.

Referring to the issue of the 72 Pershing 1A missiles in the FRG, Minister Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia considers Chancellor Helmut Kohl's statement of

August 26 to be "a step in the right direction but an insufficient one as it does not speak of the FRG Government's approach to the inclusion of the 72 (U.S.) nuclear warheads into the process of eliminating these weapons".

(The FRG chancellor said his country was willing to abandon the Pershing 1A missiles under certain conditions.)

Pointing out the major task of achieving tangible progress in the field of disarmament, especially in nuclear disarmament, the minister said that West European representatives regard the elimination of nuclear arsenals as the undermining of the foundations of the NATO military doctrine.

He stressed that the talks on shorter-range missiles have fully exposed to the West European public the hypocritical stands of the governments of the Western countries.

Minister Chnoupek said that at a time when mankind is faced with the question of avoiding a nuclear catastrophe there is no other solution but to settle contentious problems by peaceful means. He stressed that the primary task is to strengthen peace and from this point of view the entire international life, foreign policy and its priorities must be looked upon. The 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party described the struggle for peace as the most important task and this is what determines Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, he added.

The international prestige of the socialist community has grown in general mainly due to the fact that the home policies of these countries have now been working more intensively to the benefit of foreign policies than ever before, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Speaking about Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, Minister Chnoupek said its primary task was an all-round development of relations and cooperation with the socialist countries, adding that relations with the Soviet Union are the priority of priorities.

Fojtik Discusses Ideological Work
AU091121 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Topical Issues of Ideological Work; Comrade Jan Fojtik Addresses the Ideological Conference on the 70th Anniversary of Great October and the Beginning of the Study Year of Party Education"]

[Text] Novy Jicin (CTK) — We regard the restructuring of our economic mechanism and of our entire life as a continuation of the revolutionary feat and legacy of Great October and of Victorious February [1948], as the legacy of all those who laid the foundations of socialism. This was stressed by Comrade Jan Fojtik at the ideological conference in Novy Jicin, held on Friday [4 September] and devoted to the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution and to the beginning of the study year of party education. The conference was organized by the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee.

Comrade Fojtik began by recalling the topical legacy of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 70th anniversary of which falls this year. He stressed that the historical anniversary of Great October should stimulate us to think about our work. It should help us to analyze, deeply and self-critically, both our results and our successes, but also our shortcomings to date, and help us grasp the basis not only of these successes, but also of things which frequently impair and frustrate this work of ours. The anniversary should induce us to strive more resolutely to consolidate all that is healthy and positive, and that helps us develop socialism and realize its programmed ideas more purposefully and consistently; it should also induce us to wage an uncompromising struggle against all that threatens the prospects of socialism or gets in its way, regardless of whether it is the sallies and intrigues of its enemies, a revisionist distortion of its principles, or the dogmatism, bureaucracy, and conservatism which compromise these principles.

Subsequently Comrade Fojtik spoke about topical issues of ideological work. Speaking of restructuring in the ideological sphere, he emphasized that this sphere must be firmly tied to life. "This is a key issue. Propaganda must be truthful and specific; it must concern problems in people's lives, problems which upset them and which must be resolved, and not evaded or belittled, perhaps in the belief that this ensures a positive attitude to our policy. We must base propaganda on analyses of reality, not on wishes (be they ever so noble). Let us not deceive ourselves! This is the basis of effective propaganda which is our concern today. But not only this — propaganda must simultaneously show our approach to problems, it must show whether we are solving them and what we are doing to overcome them and cope with them."

In order to avoid succumbing to any form of a time-serving approach to essential changes, in order to avoid more or less automatically regarding everything accompanying these changes as new and progressive and a thing of the future, it is necessary, he stated, to correctly grasp the revolutionary continuity of the party's policy. The party's authority, it's policy's attraction for the broad people's masses, and the support granted to it by these masses are all based on its ability to simultaneously react to the needs of development, to solve the problems brought by life, and to follow up on all that has been positive in the past, all the real values created by the people's labors and won in struggles against reaction, defending and developing these values.

The question is: What are the main directions in which the restructuring (which we regard as the continuation of the revolutionary feat and legacy of Great October, of those who laid the foundations of socialism in harmony with the Leninist doctrine) should continue? And how does all this affect the orientation of our ideological activity?

We are mainly concerned with activating the political system of socialism, of which the communist party is the core and the determining force. We are mainly concerned with understanding the growing role of the

human factor, of the democratization of society as the basic condition for the working collectives' and citizens' creativity, as the guarantee for successfully restructuring the entire society.

"The motto of restructuring is 'More Socialism — More Democracy.' Some of our comrades object: does not the very fact that we have taken over this slogan from our Soviet comrades indicate a somewhat time-serving approach? Do we really lack democracy? Not only generally, in life — more democracy is now required even in production! Where will all this lead? Will this not open up scope for disorder, undisciplined behavior, anarchy? Surely what we lack is more discipline, more order. For instance, what kind of authority will the elected directors or even foremen have? What authority will a functionary have if he is required to give an account of his every decision to the collective guided by him? Will he not tend to act like an opportunist? "How should one react to such views, which are encountered rather frequently today? They undoubtedly have a rational foundation and reflect our social reality, as well as the numerous malpractices in our country which we must on no account support in any way. However, the main point is that the development of democracy — the establishment of the people's self-management both in civic and working collectives — has nothing in common with a weakening of the authority of executive agencies or executive staff, with a lack of order and discipline, or with an undemanding attitude toward the people's work and the fulfillment of their duties. Socialist democracy represents an organic unity of rights and duties. But it proceeds from the fact that duties must be fulfilled not only because one is forced to do so through fear or pressure, but because one has grasped their importance from the viewpoint of the interests and needs of society, and also of every individual," he stated among other things.

Criticism and a broad flow of information — what our Soviet comrades call "glasnost" — are inseparable from democracy. It is unthinkable for a social system in which the working people's power must be realized to the full to be based on a system of information which conceals things that are vitally important to the society, thus preventing the broad public from correctly and independently orienting itself within events at home and abroad, on a system that reserves data that should be known to all citizens solely for a narrow circle of people, without making it their duty to systematically render account for their activity to the collectives. People who claim that we have far too much democracy as it is should grasp the fact that there is much to be improved in this sphere in particular. However, improvement does not mean giving scope to demagogy which replaces half-truths by other half-truths. High ethics and responsibility must prevail, especially in the activities of our mass communications media.

In speaking of the restructuring of our country's political life, he stated that it must be based on the existing political system, that under our conditions is represented by the National Front. In the development of socialist democracy we are confronted by totally new tasks. Our concern is to form socialist self-management, to be applied not only to national committees and civic initiatives, but also to working collectives. What should this self-management in our enterprises look like? This is featured in the Draft Law on the State Enterprise which is currently being broadly discussed, and also in the draft law on agricultural cooperatives and cooperatives in general. The councils of working collectives will perform important functions in these collectives. These councils in particular must become true partners for enterprise directors; on behalf of the collectives they must co-decide on the basic issues of enterprise activities, but without diminishing the personal responsibility of the executive staff. This does not in the least replace the role of party organizations in enterprises and plants; on the contrary, this role is thus strengthened. The same can be said of the role of trade unions which, being social organizations, will have a specific function.

Their interference in the administration of enterprises, plants, or other institutions to date, is being justly criticized; it has finally narrowed down their activities to well-known conveyor-belt functions, and weakened the political and ideological work in which these organizations are irreplaceable. That is also why any concern about a weakening of their role is pointless.

Restructuring our national economy is aimed at consolidating and perfecting the economic system of socialism, not at rebuilding it. What must be rebuilt, and most substantially rebuilt, is our economic management and planning system — and particularly what we call the national economic mechanism. An economic system adequate for extensive development must be changed into a system that will exert pressure to produce real efficiency, increase labor productivity, intensify the reproduction process, substantially enhance the use of scientific-technical development, and produce commodities which are in demand on both the domestic and the foreign market.

Restructuring in the economic sphere naturally cannot be a short-term affair. As much as we would like to speedily switch over to the new economic mechanism, such a turn cannot be achieved from one year to another.

In this context, our propaganda is highly responsible for the way our working people will approach the restructuring of our economic mechanism, and for the extent to which they will grasp that this matter vitally concerns them and that the restructuring of this mechanism cannot be a matter that concerns the central agencies alone.

It is no coincidence that we are placing such emphasis on linking the discussion on the Draft Law on the State Enterprise with the fulfillment of both this year's plan and the plan for the entire Eighth 5-year period — in other words, with the solution of the material tasks of our economy.

The solution of issues in the social sphere — those concerning educational standards, the schools, culture, medical care, and all forms of civic coexistence — must be inseparable from the solution of economic problems.

Comrade Fojtik concluded his statement by expressing the conviction that the ideological front of the North Moravian region will also join this great effort, with a sense of its full responsibility.

Farming Bill Submitted For Public Debate
LD021920 Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) — The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Government and the Union of Cooperative Farmers Central Committee today submitted a draft bill on cooperative farming for public debate in Czechoslovakia.

Suggestions concerning the draft can be sent by individual citizens, bodies and organizations till October 1987. An amended bill will be discussed by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly in the first half of 1988 and later approved in order to come into effect on January 1, 1989.

The bill creates preconditions for restructuring the economic mechanism in the sphere of cooperative farming and follows the recently published draft bill on state enterprises.

The draft creates the necessary political, economic and organizational prerequisites for the further activity of agricultural cooperatives and joint ventures in the new socio-economic conditions. It defines the basic principles of the functioning of the socialist economy emphasizing the leading role of the party, state management, democratic centralism and the principle of rewards according to the results at work.

The bill aims at the further strengthening of socialist cooperative farming organizations, at creating space fortheir initiative on the principles of full cost-accounting independence while increasing their responsibility for satisfying social needs in food supplies.

The bill offers wider possibilities for socialist enterprising activity of cooperative farms. However, the basic duty of cooperative farms remains ensuring the development of agricultural production and food production. Thus, a cooperative farm can carry on activity other than agricultural economic provided that it does not interfere with its agricultural production and that this activity is allowed by an appropriate state body.

The state economic policy will be applied in cooperative farms with the use of economic methods of management. The state plan will lay down long-term norms, tasks of decisive importance and limits for resources. Also laid down by the state will be prices, rules for their fixing and changes, and rules for the use of the created resources. On the other hand, the state will not interfere in operational activity of cooperative farms and joint ventures and will thus bear no economic or legal responsibility for their economy.

The draft provides for the application of a special regime of the economy in case the farm is failing for a long time to create conditions for independent financial economy. The state can grant financial means to the farm to solve its problems but in this case has the right to co-decide about their use. If also these measures fail to improve the situation, the farm can be dissolved.

The draft aims at the further deepening of cooperative democracy and improvement of the election system in cooperative farms. It lays down the principle of secret ballot and emphasizes the position and function of the chairman as the sole responsible leading representative of the farm.

More on Honecker's Official Visit to FRG

Delegates at Kohl Talks Listed

AU091133 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 87 pp 1,4

[Text] At 1015 [0815 GMT] in the chancellor's office the political talks between the two statesmen started. Participating on the GDR side were: Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the State Council Chancellory; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission to the FRG; Guenter Rettner, director of the International Politics and Economics Department of the SED Central Committee; Claus Kroemke, personal assistant to Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Ernst Krabatsch, ambassador and director of the Basic Questions and Planning Main Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Wolfgang Meyer, ambassador and head of the Press Main Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Manfred Niklas, ambassador and head of the Foreign Minister's Office; and Karl Seidel, ambassador and director of the FRG Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present on the FRG side were: Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economics; Dorothee Wilms, federal minister for intra-German relations; Wolfgang Schaeuble, head of the Federal Chancellory and minister for special tasks; Hans Otto Braeutigam, state secretary and head of the FRG's permanent mission to the GDR; Friedhelm Ost, state secretary and head of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government; Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economics; Ludwig Rehlinger, state secretary in the Federal Ministry for Intra-German Relations; Claus Juergen Duisburg, assistant secretary and head of the working group for German policy in the Federal Chancellory; Ernst Guenter Stern, assistant secretary and section head in the Federal Chancellory; Walter Neuer, assistant secretary and head of the Chancellor's Office; Dieter Kastrup, assistant secretary and department head in the Foreign Office; Burkard Dobiey, assistant secretary and department head in the Federal Ministry for Intra-German Relations, as well as Rolf Hofstetter, legation counselor first class [vortragender legationsrat erste klasse] and section head in the Foreign Office.

Talks With Rau in Duesseldorf

LD091153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Duesseldorf, 9 Sep (ADN) — At the start of his visit to North Rhine-Westphalia, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, had a detailed and lively exchange of views with Premier Johannes Rau in his office. It was the third meeting between the two politicians. Taking part in the talk were Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the chancery of the GDR State Council, and State Secretary Klaus-Dieter Leister, head of the State Chancellery of the North Rhine-Westphalian State Government.

Erich Honecker told journalists that the subject of the exchange of views was all questions of joint concern. He stressed that the GDR is interested in the further development of cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological, and cultural area with North Rhine-Westphalia. He emphasized the part which Premier Rau and his cabinet colleagues have played in the upturn in relations. The present meeting would have a stimulating impact in this regard. He pointed out that the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia occupies a significant place in trade between the GDR and the FRG, with a proportion of 30 percent, and that both sides are interested in furhter expanding the cooperation. Further topics touched on during the talk were questions of culture, sport, and town twinning arrangements.

During the intensive exchange of views, Erich Honecker said that his talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn were positive and constructive with a view to the relations between both German states and to cooperation in the interests of safeguarding peace. On the questions of peace and disarmament, there was agreement at the meeting between Erich Honecker and Johannes Rau on the importance of a possible agreement on the removal of the medium-range missiles for a world with increasingly fewer weapons.

GDR spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer said that Erich Honecker again stated in this context that the GDR side is pleased about the Federal Government statement that the Pershing-1A's will not represent any obstalce in the negotiations betweeen the USSR and the United States on the removal of the medium-range missiles.

A further point in the exchange of views, the spokesman said, was the relations between the GDR and the Federal Land of North Rhine Westphalia. As is known, there are many contacts here in different areas, particularly in the economic and cultural fields, about which both sides expressed their satisfaction. After all, North Rhine Westphalia is the FRG land with the highest trade turnover with the GDR with an overall percentage of 31.3 percent. The land is participating in numerous cultural events, among which the exhibition "Baroque in Dresden" in villa Huegel in 1986 and this year's "Duisburger Akzente" can be cited.

During the exchange of views on bilateral questions, the topic of further opportunities for cooperation was broached within the framework of the agreements signed in Bonn, and also in such areas as sport, town twinning, and so on. In conclusion, both interlocutors held the view that both German states can make a significant contribution to the construction of a stable European

house in which the neighbors are able to live in peace with one another. They spoke in favor of cooperation in the sense of a security partnership.

Following his talk with Johannes Rau, Erich Honecker entered his name in the Golden Book of the State Chancellery.

Parallel talks took place between GDR representatives and members of the North Rhine-Westphalian State Government. It was announced that these involved above all the concrete fulfillment of the agreements concluded in Bonn on Tuesday on cooperation in environmental protection, in the areas of science and technology, and in radiation protection. The wish to intensify the contacts between the GDR and the Federal State was affirmed on both sides. It was also stated that the state of North Rhine-Westphalia is preparing a representative cultural exhibition in Leipzig.

Speaks at Duesseldorf Luncheon

LD091246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 9 Sep 87

["Toast Proposed by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, at a Dinner Given by Johannes Rau, SPD Deputy Chairman and Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia" — ADN headline]

[Text] Duesseldorf 9 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker's toast has the following text:

Honored Mr Premier, ladies and gentlemen.

Allow me to thank you, Mr Premier, for your kind invitation and the friendly reception in North Rhine-Westphalia. We are pleased to be in the industrial heartland of the FRG.

We regard the meetings and talks held here in Duesseldorf and the forthcoming talks in Essen and in Wuppertal as a contribution to a businesslike political dialogue between the two German states. This is of extraordinary significance at present because hopeful starting points for an improvement are emerging. However, the world situation is still full of dangers. We see constructive political dialogue as the form of relations between states and different social orders that will help ensure more trust and predictability.

I would like to say that the work for peace, detente and understanding between the two German states, started by Willy Brandt, is bearing pleasing fruit. We agree with the SPD on important questions relating to securing peace, disarmament, and improving the international situation, despite ideological and other differences. Today, life itself places the main focus of attention on the urgent need to act jointly in order that mankind is preserved from destruction in a nuclear inferno. In a nuclear war there would be neither winners nor losers. It would be the end. And so the course of peaceful coexistence is not only a precept of reason, but virtually the law of survival. For that reason we regard security partnerships as indispensible and are prepared constantly to practice it.

The arms race on earth must end, its expansion to space must not be allowed. For Europe, for the GDR, for the FRG, the future depends on this. Decisive steps toward disarmament would stop the accumulation of weapons on German soil, bring more security, and create peace with fewer and fewer weapons. The GDR is in favor of nuclear weapons, this devilry, disappearing quickly and totally from both German states.

We are firmly and deeply convinced of the possibility of creating a world without nuclear weapons. The proposals made by the Soviet Union and our alliance are a feasible path. This would also mean the release of enormous means for mankind and its progress. A global double zero solution for the elimination of all medium-range missiles is a step toward nuclear disarmament. This chance must not be wasted. Of great significance in this connection are also the SED and SPD initiatives for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe.

Both German states, on the sensitive dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact bear a particular responsibility for securing peace. In our view it is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, only peace.

For overall European cooperation much depends on the relations between the two German states. They must not bring about any additional strain on the situation in Europe, but must stimulate peaceful coexistence between states. The inviolability of borders and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a fundamental condition for peaceful cooperation, for peace. The GDR acts accordingly. We want not only to preserve what has been achieved in relations, we want to expand it. My visit to the FRG is a further contribution to this.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you — with me — to raise your glasses and to drink to:

- A lasting, secured peace,

- peaceful and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the FRG,

- the successful development of North Rhine-Westphalia,

- your well-being, Mr Premier, and that of everyone present.

Rau Speaks at Dinner

LD091458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 9 Sep 87

["Toast by Johannes Rau, SPD Deputy Chairman and Premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, at Dinner Given by him in Honor of Erich Honecker" — ADN headline]

[Text] Duesseldorf, 9 Sep (ADN) — Here follows the text of Johannes Rau's toast:

Mr General Secretary, ladies and gentlemen,

I welcome you and your entourage very cordially to our land, North Rhine-Westphalia. We are pleased with your visit, which in the 8 hours of your stay can admittedly only give you a limited view of the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Your time with us is filled with meetings and talks, from which I hope you will gain — although in a compressed form — a picture of our economic, social, and cultural reality.

North Rhine-Westphalia is the industrial heartland of the Federal Republic and also the most populous state. Particularly in view of our incontestable economic and social concerns and in view also of the problems involved in a far-reaching technological change in structure, the following sentence, formulated by our state's first elected premier, Karl Arnold, applies to us: North Rhine-Westphalia sees itself as the social conscience of the Federal Republic.

These words remind us, as well as politicians and all forces which shape society and the economy, of our duties and our obligations and also — and I say this with pride — of much that has been achieved and that strengthens our citizens, even in difficult times, in their affection and solidarity for their land.

Out of a state which was severely hit by the war has emerged on paths not free from crisis a working, cultural, and leisure landscape. In its wealth of universities has emerged a research landscape, characterized in the midst of a process of economic and essential ecological renewal by modernization in all areas and by work of social security. This work is not complete. Who could fail to see or feel that? But what has been invested here in terms of capital, work, human effort, ability and trust, offers 17 million people at home security, and various opportunities for the future.

It is not unknown to you, Mr State Council Chairman, and to your colleagues, that around one-third of the exports of the Federal Republic come from this state.

We are pleased that a wealth of economic relations also links us with the GDR. We are involved in one-third of the trade between the FRG and the GDR. We are pleased about these economic relations, which benefit both sides.

We believe that these relations are capable of expansion and development, whether in the energy sector or in machinery, whether in chemical products or in the environmental technology — highly developed here — and in a wealth of other products.

We note with satisfaction that, particularly in recent years, lively and attractive cultural contacts have been added. I recall reciprocal theatrical guest appearances, highly regarded exhibitions of contemporary and historic art, the GDR'S great cultural show held recently in Duisburg, and also coming events by our state in towns of the GDR. The fact that first town-twinning arrangements have come about and that hopefully others can follow fills us with pleasure.

Economic and cultural contacts are not a purpose in themselves, nor is politics in general. They serve man, his requirements, his well-being, his material and spiritual living conditions, also his hopes and — and truly not least — his longing for peace. Peaceful coexistence is the basis for human life and human hopes, at this time more than ever. Somebody recently said that peace is not a natural condition. Peace must be thought out, worked out, achieved, and above all preserved. Your visit here, following preceding efforts by politicians in both German states is a further step along the path to sharing in shaping peace in Europe. For this I would like to thank you on behalf of the citizens of our state.

None of us and none of you fails to recognize the differences between our two social orders, the contrasts in political thinking, in the state organization, in the view of history and also in the expectations of the future. These are differences which cannot leave us cold. It would be dishonest to keep quiet about what divides us and we have not done so in our talks.

The differences, which we should not keep silent about and about which we have spoken concretely, include the different assessments of freedom and of possibilities for the development of the individual. And we are pleased that the number of opportunities for meetings between the citizens of the two states are to be expanded. Because we are linked together by responsibility, responsibility for strengthening peace in Europe, responsibility also for the consequences of German policy in the first half of this century.

German history with its high points and its false paths links us precisely with a view to responsibility, even where we assess it differently. From our common historical experiences derives for us a common concern and duty for peace in Europe, from it also derives the interest — which transcends all differences and contradictions — of our citizens, whether in the FRG or in the GDR, in peace and in all types of contacts which serve peace.

Our joint efforts should and must therefore be toward peace, which should be made secure through the most comprehensive possible disarmament of Pershings in this country and missiles in your country inclusively. Peaceful neighborliness and cooperation by Germans in the two states smooth the paths to trust, to ending hostile concepts, to more understanding.

We in North Rhine-Westphalia want to contribute to this through the opportunities open to us and through our efforts. In this, Mr General Secretary, we bear in mind the remarks you made in February this year in speaking to the secretaries of your party, pointing to the positive developments in the relations between the GDR and the FRG. You stressed that this has had a favorable

impact on the efforts to bring about a Europe of peace, security and cooperation, and how it has done so. You added that nothing must be risked. We fully agree with you on this.

Indeed peace must not be put at risk. Under this precept politicians in both German states have advocated a community of responsibility. The future prospects for this depend on the readiness to reduce obstacles to human contacts to the exchange of opinions and information and to peaceful meetings of many kinds.

I am grateful that today we have the opportunity to discuss these subjects in an open and friendly manner, which concern us here in the Federal Republic and in North Rhine-Westphalia.

If this work of stronger cooperation is successful by increasingly reducing what separates us then we are achieving much for peace, but also something else which appeared important to me. We are also doing something in both German states which a man, whom you know well and who was born in my native town, Friedrich Engels, wrote more than 100 years in a letter to August Bebel, in a quite different context of course: Germany is in damn good need of regaining its place of respect of the world. That too, I think, belongs to the prospects for the German responsibility for peace.

I welcome you, Mr General Secretary, in this spirit as well as your entourage and the citizens in the GDR and ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glass to me and drink to the health and well-being of the general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker.

Honecker Talks With Schmidt

LD091457 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 9 Sep

[Text] Duesseldorf, 9 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State today met with former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Schloss Benrath. Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt discussed issues of mutual interest in their unofficial talks. They referred to the results achieved in the shaping of relations between both German states since their official meeting of 1981 on the Werbellinsee, and exchanged opinions on aspects of securing peace.

Both sides reasserted their opinion that war should never again emanate from German soil. They agreed that in this nuclear age there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders. The continuation of political dialogue between states and the introduction of an effective process of a verifiable arms limitation and disarmament, with the goal of creating a stable balance of forces at the lowest possible level is therefore in the interests of the GDR and the FRG. Both politicians stressed the great significance of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the worldwide removal of medium-range missiles of longer and shorter ranges.

Holds Meetings in Essen

LD092208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Essen, 9 Sep (ADN) — Coming from Wuppertal, Erich Honecker arrived at the Villa Huegel this afternoon. Dr Berthold Beitz, chairman of the supervisory council of Alfried Krupp GmbH and chairman of the committee of the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach Foundation, gave him and the members of his entourage a friendly welcome. Berthold Beitz invited Erich Honecker into his house for a conversation. [passage omitted]

In the house Erich Honecker, Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil, and the other members of the entourage of the GDR Council of State chairman were welcomed by Else Beitz, wife of Dr Berthold Beitz. She expressed her gladness at the fact that the guest had found time for a relaxed talk in a private group, despite his busy program. [passage omitted]

Then, Berthold Beitz presented Erich Honecker with a catalogue of the "Baroque in Dresden" exhibition, which had been on display in the rooms of the Villa Huegel a year and had attracted 325,000 visitors. In the view of Berthold Beitz, the exhibition became an event of national and international status.

The hosts and guests then sat down in the terrace room under a painting by Emil Nolde. Memories of the numerous meetings between Erich Honecker and Berthold Beitz in the GDR since 1980 were exchanged during the talk which followed.

Then the hosts and guests went on to the Villa Huegel [as received], which has been open to the public since 1953 and is used as a cultural center. [passage omitted]

"Baroque in Dresden" was one of the most important exhibitions in the Villa Huegel. During their conversations Erich Honecker and Berthold Beitz recalled that this exhibition, with precious objects from the Dresden art collections, came about as their joint idea and initiative. [passage omitted]

The visitors' book of the Krupp firm was open on a table. Erich Honecker signed it. Afterward, Berthold Beitz introduced Dr Wilhelm Scheider, chairman of the board of Alfried Krupp GmbH of Essen and board members Dr Alfred Lukac, Gerhard Neipp, Juergen Rossberg, and Dr Harald J. Schroeder. Before they went into the large garden hall, Erich Honecker and Berthold Beitz posed for the photographers.

During the meeting at the Villa Huegel Erich Honecker had a moving reunion with Albert Weichert. He embraced with great warmth his fellow fighter from the time of the antifascist resistance, who is now 77 years old. [passage omitted]

The general secretary introduced his old comrade-in-arms to Berthold Beitz, and Erich Honecker and Albert Weichert exchanged memories of the time of the illegal

struggle. Erich Honecker emphasized that reality has changed so much in recent years that such a meeting in Essen had become possible. Albert Weichert said that this get-together would have been unimaginable for him as recently as 5 years ago. Bidding him farewell, Erich Honecker wished his old comrade-in-arms the best of health and creativity. They parted with another warm embrace. After the meeting Albert Weichert said that the meeting with Erich Honecker had been an unforgettable moment for him.

After many lively conversations in the garden hall Erich Honecker complied with his host's request in the hall of the Villa Huegel and signed an entry in the visitors' book of the city of Essen.

As he left the Villa Huegel, Erich Honecker had a cordial encounter with representatives of the city's Social Democratic Party, which has a rich tradition. Otto Reschke, deputy chairman of the SPD subdistrict of Essen and member of the Bundestag, and Robert Malone, SPD leader in the city, presented the GDR Council of State chairman with a letter, in which they welcomed the visit to the city and recalled the time when Erich Honecker made contact with a communist youth group here in 1933-34. [passage omitted]

Berthold Beitz then accompanied Erich Honecker and the members of his entourage to the helicopters. He bade the GDR head of state a warm farewell and wished a continuing successful visit to the FRG. Erich Honecker and his entourage then travelled to Duesseldorf Airport.

Johannes Rau, premier of North Rhine-Westphalia, parted with Erich Honecker at Duesseldorf Airport in the evening with good wishes for further successful activity. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker and the members of his entourage flew on to Saarbruecken in a special aircraft of the Federal Air Force.

More on Meetings in Essen

LD092217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Essen, 9 Sep (ADN) — Essen, the city in which Erich Honecker organized the resistance as a youth functionary in the years of the fascist tyranny, was a destination of the GDR head of state this afternoon.

On his arrival at the Villa Huegel he was given a friendly welcome by Dr Berthold Beitz, chairman of the supervisory council of Fried Krupp GmbH and of the committee of the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Foundation. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker, Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil and the other GDR guests met over 150 personages from politics, industry, trade unions, science, culture, and public life in the Villa Huegel. Premier Johannes Rau was also among the guests. Berthold Beitz issued invitations to this meeting to exchange views and thoughts during cocktails on the further development and deepening of political, economic, scientific and technical, and cultural relations between the FRG and the GDR.

Supervisory council chairmen and directors of many important companies from the Federal Republic were waiting for the general secretary of the SED Central Committee in the house's large garden room. The guests from the business world included Dr Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder, chairman of the board of VEBA AG; Dr Christian Draeger, chairman of the board of Draeger AG; Helmut Haeusgen, chairman of the supervisory council of the Dresdner Bank AG; Dr Carl H. Hahn, chairman of the board of Volkswagen AG; and Berthold Leibinger, executive partner in the Trumpf GmbH. [passage omitted]

In numerous conversations with the GDR head of state the guests at the Villa Huegel expressed their satisfaction at the successful course of the visit to the Federal Republic. Erich Honecker and the people he met agreed that new opportunities are coming for the deepening of cooperation and trade as a result of the visit, especially through the three agreements signed in Bonn.

Writes to Essen Jewish Leader

LD092153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1941 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Duesseldorf, 9 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has written the following letter to Chaim Sperling, chairman of the Jewish community in Essen:

It is a particular concern of mine during my official visit to the FRG to spend some time at sites which are a reminder to preserve the memory of the victims of Hitlerite fascism and to keep alive traditions of anti-fascist struggle. This was also to take place in the synagogue of your Jewish community, the venerable center of your faith, but unfortunately it was not possible.

From the beginning, the GDR has conscientiously fulfilled its obligations to the victims of the brown barbarities. It has been concerned, above all, to keep in remembrance what was done to citizens of the Jewish faith, communists, social democrats, and active anti-fascists from other stratas of the population.

One of the visible signs of this is the fact that citizens of Jewish faith in the GDR have found a political home with the help and support which our state gives to the Jewish communities and their members. Above all, we keep alive the knowledge that the pogroms against Jewish fellow citizens, now half a century ago, were part of direct preparations for World War II.

At the end of the brown barbarities, at our liberation we swore: Never again fascism, never again war. That will always remain valid.

Allow me, in anti-fascist solidarity, to send you, dear Herr Sperling, and all the members of your community, my warm greetings and best wishes.

Evaluates Visit, Trade Relations

LD091926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Essen 9 Sep (ADN) — Toward the end of his visit to the Villa Huegel, Erich Honecker said in reply to journalists' questions that the results of the first days of his visit to the FRG have been good. The negotiations in Bonn and the meetings today will undoubtedly have a very good effect on the development of relations between the FRG and the GDR. This applies to cooperation in the political and economic spheres, in science and technology, and in culture, including sport. Erich Honecker pointed to the joint communique in which all the specific points were contained.

Asked about the status of trade relations between the two German states, Erich Honecker replied: "Trade relations between the GDR and the FRG are already well developed, and I am sure that they will develop even better following this official state visit. There are specific accords on this development in addition to the agreements signed yesterday.

Talks With Saarland's Lafontaine

LD092203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2007 GMT 9 Sep

[Text] Saarbruecken, 9 Sep ADN — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of the Saarland; and Gerhard Schroeder, chairman of the SPD Group in the Lower Saxony Parliament; in Saarbruecken this evening.

In the talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides stressed the partnership based on shared responsibility of the two German states for peace, detente, and disarmament. In this sense it is important to support the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on a double-zero option in medium-range missiles as far as possible. Such an agreement played a key role in embarking on nuclear disarmament.

The politicians praised as concrete examples of practical cooperation for disarmament and greater security the joint initiatives of the SED and SPD for the establishment of zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons in Europe. Gerhard Schroeder stressed that relevant talks should be held on this also at state level.

The chairman of the SPD Group in the Lower Saxony Parliament spoke out in favor of dismantling the Central Registry in Salzgitter and defining the border in the middle of the Elbe. The politicians agreed that this would undoubtedly serve the further normalization of relations in the interests of people in both states and could also make possible the inclusion of the city of Hanover in local border traffic.

Arrives in Trier

LD101051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0757 GMT 10 Sep

[Excerpts] Trier, 10 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Rhineland-Palatinate on the 4th day of his official visit to the FRG. Coming from the Saarland, he was welcomed on his arrival in Trier this morning by Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of Rhineland-Palatinate. [passage omitted]

Erich Honecker and the members of his delegation were also welcomed by President of the Administrative District Gerhard Schwetje and by Mayor of Trier Felix Zimmermann, on their arrival at the Electoral Palace. Many of the city's inhabitants greeted the GDR head of state.

Erich Honecker was introduced to other public figures of the state government at the typical renaissance building dating from the 18th century. Bernhard Vogel and his guest then gave a photo session for the many cameramen and photographers.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of the Rhineland-Palatinate state, for a talk at the Electoral Palace in Trier. The meeting is being held in the office of the president of Trier administrative district.

Gives Toast at Trier Luncheon

LD101104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 10 Sep 87

["Toast by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, at Luncheon Given by Bernhard Vogel, Minister-President of the Rhineland-Palatinate"—ADN headline]

[Text] Trier, 10 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker's toast has the following text:

Mr Minister-President, ladies and gentlemen,

I warmly thank you, Mr Minister-President, also on behalf of my delegation, for your invitation and friendly welcome in Rhineland-Palatinate. I appreciate the fact that you insisted on accompanying us to the Karl Marx museum. I am sure I need not stress that my visit to the birthplace of Karl Marx was a special highlight of my stay in the FRG.

Only a few months ago we, Mr Minister-President, had the opportunity of a stimulating and open exchange of views in Berlin. Then, as now, I note agreement that the most important question of all policy at present is the reliable preservation of peace. Peace has priority over everything else. This applies in particular to the two

German states. Their exposed position on the dividing line between the two most powerful military coalitions in the world means that an active contribution must be made to peace and detente. They must demonstrate to the world that they take seriously the statement that war must never again emanate from German soil.

It should be noted with satisfaction that a real possibility for the first actual steps toward disarmament is emerging. The global double zero option in medium-range missiles appears to be within grasp. This opportunity should not be hindered by anything but should be fully utilized. The GDR and the FRG are among the main affected parties and the interests of the people in both states require opening up the way for the dismantling of the medium-range missiles without exception. This has been confirmed to me by many of my interlocutors during my stay in the FRG.

Mr Minister-President, in our meeting in Berlin we also agreed that relations between the two German states must be shaped in a businesslike and sensible fashion so that positive impulses arise from them for European cooperation as a whole. It is in this spirit that I have come to the FRG and also regard this renewed meeting with you as something to be welcomed.

I ask all those of you to raise your glass with me and to drink to:

A peaceful life for the peoples,

Good-neighborly cooperation between the GDR and the FRG,

A flourishing development of Rhineland-Palatinate,

Your good health, Mr Minister-President, and the health of all those present.

10 Sep Press Coverage Cited

LD101122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0121 GMT 10 Sep 87

["Press Review"]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN)—The official visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG is the main subject of today's press.

The papers report on their front pages the meeting between Honecker and representatives of FRG industry and his exchange of views with Minister-President of North Rhine-Westphalia Johannes Rau. The papers publish the speech by Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce, and Erich Honecker's reply. The visit to the Friedrich Engels museum in Wuppertal is reported in detail.

Under the heading "Our Joint Efforts Must Serve Peace", *Neues Deutschland* publishes Johannes Rau's dinner speech. Erich Honecker's toast appears under the heading "Peaceful Coexistence Is the Law of Survival". Other headlines in the paper are: "Notable Continuity in FRG-GDR Trade" (Speech by Otto Wolff von Amerongen), and "System of Treaties—Preserved Despite the Stormy Age" (Erich Honecker's reply). Deutschland also publishes Guenter Mittag's concluding speech at the meeting with representatives of the FRG economy in Cologne.

Pointing out that Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG continues to receive broad coverage in the international media, the paper publishes reports from the world press on results of the talks between the two German states. [passage omitted]

Talks Held With West Berlin Official

LD091854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin (West), 9 Sep (ADN) — The GDR Government representative, Walter Mueller, and the representative of the Berlin (West) Senate, Gerhard Kunze, met for a another talk on Wednesday. The meeting, which took place at Schoeneberg town hall in Berlin (West), served the continuation of negotiations on an exchange of territory between the GDR and Berlin (West).

UK Request for Inspection Acceded 8 Sep

LD091737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) — At 1800 Central European Time [as received] on 8 September the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, referring to the Stockholm document, asked to carry out an inspection on the territory of the GDR. The GDR Government has agreed to the request.

The GDR is informing all other CSCE participant states of the positive response to this request.

Further on Leipzig Fall Fair 1987

Opening Ceremonies Reported

AU091317 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Leipzig — The Leipzig Fall Fair 1987 opened on Sunday [6 September] under the traditional slogan "For Open Trade and Technical Progress Worldwide." Some 6,000 exhibitors from all continents will be exibiting a display of the latest results of scientific progress in 15 buildings until 12 September. Combines and enterprises from the GDR will account for about 35,000 of the exhibits.

Immediately after the opening of this important international business fair Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other members of the party and state leadership took a tour. They visited the exhibitions of combines of the GDR's chemical industry and of numerous companies and organizations from abroad.

Ambassadors of several countries conveyed greetings from the leading representatives of their states to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and wished him much success for his forthcoming visit to the FRG.

In his opening speech Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil stressed that the GDR remains open to everything that serves the fruitful cooperation between the states and helps to safeguard stability, predictability, and confidence in international economic relations. Aiming at this goal, the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair will contribute in various ways to the development of open worldwide trade and international economic cooperation to the advantage of all those concerned, in the interest of detente and the safeguarding of peace.

During a friendly meeting at the Soviet pavilion, the head of the Soviet delegation, Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Willi Stoph reaffirmed the close intertwining of the two countries' national economies and the joint efforts of the two parties, states, and peoples for the safeguarding of peace.

Also taking part in the tour led by Willi Stoph were SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Horst Soelle and Herbert Weiz; and other members of the SED Central Committee including Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Leipzig SED Bezirk leadership. [passage omitted]

Beil Welcomes Members

AU091900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ND) — Prior to the start of the traditional tour which opened the Leipzig Fall Fair, Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil welcomed the members of the party and state leadership. He stated:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you to the tour through the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair, an international economic event to which both the organizers as well as exhibitors and visitors from over 100 countries attach great expectations.

Favorable developments brought through the stable dynamic economic and social development in the GDR, through expanding and deepening socialist economic integration among the CEMA member states and vigorous impulses for East-West economic traffic emanating therefrom, are a sign that this fair will make an important contribution to promoting world trade and to expanding economic relations of our country.

The range of export goods of the GDR combines and enterprises on display embodies the entire abundance of creative ideas, scientific-technological findings, of the spirit of research, and of the ability the working people of our country show in implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions. It is apparent that our good recognized traditions in the sphere of science and technology are cultivated for the well-being of the citizens of the GDR and to the advantage of international trade, and are further developed in keeping with present-day demands. This again stresses the GDR's internationally recognized position as a socially stable and economically dynamic factor which is actively promoting cooperation among states.

Proceeding purposefully with the implementation of long-term plans, and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member states, the GDR remains open to everything that serves the fruitful cooperation among states and contributes to securing stability, predictability, and confidence in international economic relations.

In keeping with this goal, the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair will contribute in a manifold fashion to the development of worldwide open trade and to international economic cooperation for the benefit of all those concerned in the interest of detente and the safeguarding of peace.

I wish you much success for your tour and the coming days.

Joint PRC Trade Discussed

LD070107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 6 Sep

[Text] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN) — Jochen Steyer, GDR deputy foreign trade minister [name and title as received], received Zhang Wenju, PRC deputy minister of geology and mineral resources, in Leipzig on Sunday for a talk. The Chinese guest stressed his country's interest in the deepening of foreign trade relations with the GDR in the areas of geology and mineral resources. The two also discussed possibilities for the further development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

Leaders Attend Soiree

LD062321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 6 Sep

[Text] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN) — In conclusion of the first day of the Leipzig fair Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, invited representatives of industry and trade from throughout the world to a festive reception in the Neues Rathaus. They held lively conversations with Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, and Gerhard Schuerer, members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, with Horst Soelle, and Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the council of ministers, and with other figures from GDR economic life.

In a toast at the start of the soiree, Gerhard Beil stressed that the days of the Leipzig fair are particularly suited to evaluating what has been achieved in mutual relations

and to grasping opportunities for their extension. "We expect that the 1987 autumn Fair will bring its own contribution to bear on the positive effect of widely diversified cooperation for a peaceful coexistence of states in the field of worldwide trade and technological progress. The GDR — and I may assure you on behalf of this host country — will do everything in its power for the smooth development of world trade under the conditions of peaceful interstate relations marked by reason and realism," the minister of foreign trade said.

The reception provided a varied opportunity for an exchange of ideas on the further development of trade and on the opportunities and prospects for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. The guests of the soiree included Boris Tolstykh, leader of the USSR governmental delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Elena Slatevai, minister and chairwoman of the association "Industry for the Human Being" of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic; Dr Erik George Alexander Don-Arthur, secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council, and chairman of the Committee for the Economy and Economic Relations of the Republic of Ghana; Ernesto Melendez Bachs, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba; Dr. Guy Rivard, parliamentary secretary of state in the Ministry for Foreign Trade and Technological Development of the Canadian province of Quebec; Dr Alberto Rossi, under secretary of state in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade; And Dr Jerome Ottmar, honorary chairman of the US-GDR Trade and Economic Council.

Stoph Gives Dinner for USSR Delegation

AU091405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 87, p 1

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) — On Sunday [6 September] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet Government delegation headed by Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, which is staying in the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig Fall Fair.

During the meeting, which took place in the spirit of fraternal friendship, the talks commenced during the visit to the Soviet fair pavilion were continued. Thereby the partners noted the complete agreement of their views and reaffirmed their wish to contribute to the further expansion of fruitful economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR by concluding significant new business agreements at the Leipzig Fall Fair.

Participating in the dinner on the GDR side were: Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Herbert Weiz, minister of science and technology; Guenter Ehrensperger, department head of the SED Central Committee; Werner Buschmann, minister of light industry; Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building; Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of bezirk-administered industry and food industry; and other figures.

Taking part on the USSR side were: Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Vil'yar Veskivyali, minister of local industry of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic; Yuriy Chumakov, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR; Nikolay Filippov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of the USSR; Leonid Lukyanov, USSR trade representative in the GDR; and other figures.

Environmental Protection Talks With PRC

AU041926 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 87, p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) — On Wednesday [2 September] Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, and Ye Rutang, PRC minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, had a talk in Berlin on the tasks and results in environmental protection and water management. They paid tribute to the successful development of the relations between the GDR and the PRC as a result of the meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and prime minister of the PRC State Council, in October 1986 and June 1987.

The ministers exchanged experiences on the economical use and protection of natural resources. On the basis of the agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries of October 1986, they discussed possibilities of expanding cooperation in environmental protection and water management.

The meeting was attended by Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

PRC Communications Delegation Arrives

LD072150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN) — A delegation from the PRC'S Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications led by Wu Jichuan, vice minister of posts and telecommunications, arrived in the GDR today for a several-day visit. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Wolfgang Gerhardt, deputy GDR minister of posts and telecommunications.

The delegation is to have talks on cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of posts and telecommunications. The program also provides for visits to telecommunications and postal facilities and discussions at enterprises in the communications industry.

Stoph, Gwiazda Discuss Economic Relations

LD082055 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Poland's deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, noted in Berlin today stable and dynamic development in economic relations. They discussed further measures for implementing the long-term program for economic cooperation through the year 2000.

Beil Discusses Trade With CSSR's Urban

AU061534 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 87, p 2

[Text] On Tuesday [1 September] GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil met with CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban. They deliberated measures to implement the annual protocol on commodity exchange in 1987 as well as the preparations for deliveries in 1988 on the basis of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period. Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Dietrich Lemke and Dr Jan Stracar participated in the meeting.

Honecker Sends Greetings to DPRK Youth

AU042031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 87, p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory address to the participants in the days of friendship between GDR and DPRK youth in Rostock and Pyongyang:

Dear friends of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, I convey to you the most cordial greetings on the days of friendship between GDR and DPRK youth in Rostock and Pyongyang.

Your days of friendship are a significant highlight in the life of our fraternally allied peoples and of their youth. We are certain that a strong upsurge in the further consolidation of the traditional relations between the FDJ and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea will emanate from these days. Thus the youth associations, together with their militant Marxist-Leninist parties, are helping to comprehensively implement the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our fraternal states.

Your days of friendship are taking place at a time of historic decisions for the further existence of mankind. They will demonstrate the passionate commitment of the young people of our countries to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. On both the European and Asian continents, you are simultaneously raising your voices in support of the comprehensive peace program of socialism as well as of the specific proposals and initiatives of the GDR and DPRK for detente and disarmament in Europe and on the Korean peninsula. Fully in the spirit of the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in 1989, your days of friendship will provide valuable impetus to the struggle of the progressive world youth movement for peace, progress, and anti-imperialist solidarity.

We are convinced that you will intensively use the many opportunities of friendly meetings in the coming few days for an exchange of experiences in order to successfully implement with new youth initiatives the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

I hope all participants in the days of friendship between GDR and DPRK young people as well as their hosts in both Rostock and Pyongyang will have memorable experiences and lasting impressions. In Friendship, E. Honecker general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts

LD012020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 1 Sep

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) — "The SRV is making an important contribution in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, and against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms escalation." This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; in a congratulatory message to the leaders of Vietnam on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the independence and founding of the SRV. "Your constructive policy of dialogue for the creation of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in southeast Asia is a factor of growing importance," the message adds.

The message expressed the hope that fraternal friendship, mutual trust, solidarity, and alliance will continue to steadily develop and deepen between the two parties, both states and people, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and the friendship treaty.

Further Reportage on Visit by ANC's Tambo

Meets With Varkonyi

LD082204 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) — On Tuesday Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, met Oliver Tambo, visiting president of the African National Congress, and party. Discussing the South African situation, they stated the apartheid policy poses a threat not only to the peace of the continent, but also to international security. They stressed the importance of joint international effort to fight the racist regime of South Africa. The meeting was attended by Gyula Suto, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

Concludes Visit

LD100433 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) — On Wednesday the delegation of the African National Congress (ANC), headed by President Oliver Tambo, left Budapest after a visit on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

Oliver Tambo met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

At talks with the delegation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, headed by Chairman Sandor Jakab, the parties reviewed trends in the cooperation of the two organizations, their further tasks and the situation of the South African liberation movement. They stressed the necessity and importance of international cooperation in fighting the apartheid policy. The Hungarian Solidarity Committee declared continued support for the forces struggling to abolish the racist regime.

The friendly visit ended with an international press conference given by Oliver Tambo.

Kadar Receives Irish CP Delegation

LD092136 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met the delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland, led by General Secretary James Stewart, Wednesday in the HSWP headquarters. The Irish delegation is currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

At the cordial and comradely talks the sides give briefs on the state of the two countries, the activity of their parties and their most important tasks. They exchanged views on timely issues related to the situation of the international communist and labour movement. They noted that the changes experienced in the international communist movement have a favourable influence on strengthening the entire movement. Reviewing Hungarian-Irish party relations they stated with satisfaction these are regular and are developing successfully.

Present at the meeting were Joseph Bowers, deputy general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, Eoin O'Murchu, national vice-president, and Antoin O'Muircheartaigh, member of the Central Committee, and Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee. [name and title as received]

Japanese Economic Cooperation Reviewed

AU091400 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Sep 87 p 5

[Er.E.-signed article: "Relations Depend on Enterprises — Japanese Businessmen Arrive in Hungary — Cooperation Expected To Continue"]

[Excerpts] Whereas U.S. consumers regularly come across Japanese products in their shops, this Far Eastern people are reluctant to shop abroad in return. Thus, we can regard it as a success that in the past few years the assortment of products we have exported to Japan has been slowly increasing. Last year was a particularly good one. It is true, however, that we are still importing two or three times as much as we export. The greatest role in our exports to Japan is played by our pharmaceutical industry, aluminum and steel industry, consumer goods, and the agricultural and food industry.

Eishiro Saito, president of the Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations (KEIDANREN), will visit Hungary this week on his way to the Leipzig Fair. Eishiro Saito and the several Japanese businessmen accompanying will be the guests of the Hungarian-Japanese Economic Club in Budapest. The Club was founded in October 1971 and today it has more than 100 Hungarian enterprises as members. [passage omitted]

The last club meeting took place in Japan in April this year. Prior to this meeting, the businessmen held talks in Budapest in May 1986 and, instead of the regular section meetings, they discussed only one agenda point: the possibilities of establishing joint enterprises. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

New Envoy to Uruguay

Laszlo Major, Hungary's ambassador accredited to Uruguay, presented his credentials to President Julio Maria Sanguinetti in Montevideo on 1 September. [Text] [Budapest *Nepszabadsag* in Hungarian 2 Sep 87 p 8 AU]

Bush's Political Prospects Discussed
AU091418 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Sep 87 p9

[Jan Mianowski article: "Prior to his Visit to Poland — Is George Bush the Second Pilot?"]

[Text] When in January 1981 George Herbert Walker Bush, who was 56 then, was sworn in as the 43rd vice president of the United States, it seemed that in many ways he was an exact opposite of President Ronald Reagan. In contrast to Reagan, who represented the populist faction of Republican conservatism, Bush was regarded as a moderate politician. The right wing even considered him a "liberal," since a few months before Bush was the main rival of his chief in the race for the Republican nomination and was in acute opposition to Reagan's program, defining it as "extremist" and calling his economics "voodoo economics."

The past also put the two apart. Bush, who hails from a rich banking family in "aristocratic" New England, graduated from elitist Yale University. As oil industrialist, former congressman, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, head of the U.S. mission in Beijing, and the head of the CIA, he was quite different from Reagan, who was a Californian (born in Illinois) little known to the political establishment in the East.

However, the cooperation of these two seemingly different personalities has been surprisingly good. Having become vice president, Bush made intensive efforts to blot out his "moderate" image and to change into a loyal "teamwork man." He succeeded to such an extent that many observers began to regard him as the alter ego of Reagan, who at the 1984 August Republican Convention described Bush as the "greatest vice president we have ever had."

Bush's identification with Reagan's political program has gone so far that critics (especially caricaturists) began to view him as a colorless politician. This impression was strengthened by the fact that George Bush rarely made public speeches, was rather ineffective on television (in contrast to Reagan), and was inclined to curb his contacts with the press.

However, according to the usually well informed *Washington Post*, George Bush did not surrender his views and even tried to win the President over to them. But he did this almost only during his private working lunches with the President at the White House every Thursday. For one thing, Bush is thought to have helped induce Reagan to be more conciliatory toward the USSR, which he did during his second term. According to *The Washington Post*, it was also due to Bush that President Reagan made that memorable speech in the White House in January 1984, declaring his resolve to achieve an agreement with the USSR on reductions in armaments and improvements in mutual relations.

Bush is thought to have induced Reagan to change his decision to subject thousands and thousands of federal employees to loyalty tests via the so-called lie detectors. The president had signed a directive to intensify the struggle against espionage without having read it and thus agreed to an extended use of lie detectors.

However, George Bush was rather passive on other matters or restricted himself to lip-service support for the policy of the administration. His critics hold this against him. For example, it is being said that Bush did nothing to induce Reagan to more energetically combat the ever increasing budget. In 1985, David Stockman, former head of the White House Office of Management and Budget, was supposed to ask Bush to mention this problem to Reagan during a Thursday lunch with Reagan. Stockman was convinced that 1985 was the last opportunity to solve this burning issue. According to *The Washington Post*, Bush agreed that the matter was urgent, but did nothing about it. In the meantime, the budget deficit increased by another $20 billion to the record level of $200 billion in 1986.

Bush gave lip-service support to the government's position on the Nicaraguan-Iranian affair, which shook the very foundations of Reagan's Presidency. Actually, Bush is an unintentional victim of that affair, which greatly weakened his clear superiority over other Republican presidential candidates for 1988. The public opinion poll carried out after that scandal by *U.S. News and World Report* and by the CNN television network showed that 25 percent of respondents were in favor of Bush and that 20 percent of them were in favor of his most dangerous rival — Senator Robert Dole, Republican majority leader in the Senate. Before the scandal, as many as 37 percent of respondents supported Bush.

The Iranian affair shows how unfavorable Bush's position is in the race for the White House. Willy-nilly he must absorb all punishment meted out to the present team, although, in his view, its policy is not always necessarily correct.

As Morton Kondracke wrote in *The New Republic*, the vice presidency is "the biggest castration machine in Washington." Nevertheless, of the 43 vice presidents in U.S. history, eight became presidents while in office, and of the 40 presidents, 13 were vice presidents before they became presidents.

James Reston, a leading commentator, warned at the beginning of 1987 against rashly "dismissing" Bush from the presidential race. Reston thinks that 1987 may be a momentous year for Bush, whom he considers as "one of Washington's best figures endowed with intelligence, a sense of friendship, and sensitivity." Reston said that this administration would be hard put to find anyone who is more experienced than Bush in dealing with complicated state affairs.

George Herbert Walker Bush was born on June 12, 1924 in Milton, Massachusetts, to a rich family of bankers. His father, Prescott Bush, earned considerable money working in a New York firm of brokers, "Investment House, Brown Brothers and Harriman." Later he settled

in Connecticut. George Bush received a thorough education. In 1942 he graduated from the Philips Academy in Andover (one of the best secondary schools in the United States) and joined the naval air arm as a volunteer (World War II was already on).

Bush distinguished himself with his courage during the fighting with the Japanese in the Pacific. His biographers stress that he was one of the U.S. Navy's youngest pilots. In September 1944, an "Avenger" bomber piloted by the 20-year old Bush was hit by the Japanese. One engine emitted thick clouds of smoke. But Bush did not cancel his combat mission; he bombed his assigned target (a Japanese radio transmitter), and only then did he consider saving his life. Two other crew members died in the waters of the Pacific, but Bush was rescued by an American submarine. These and other deeds earned Bush the Distinguished Flying Cross when he left the naval service in 1945.

Following demobilization, Bush commenced studies at Yale University, considered one of the best (and most expensive) American colleges. This university is part of the elite Ivy League, which consists of the best colleges on the U.S. East Coast. A degree from this establishment opens up before the graduate extensive possibilities of a career in several professions, and hence a lot of money. At the same time, still in 1945, Bush married Barbara Pierce, the daughter of a rich publisher, who published such journals as "McCall's" and "Redbook." They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

Bush gained good grades at study and in sports. He was captain of the Yale baseball team. He also belonged to the elite student organization Phi Beta Kappa. In 1948 he earned his degree and — to his family's surprise — rejected a job offer with "Brown Brothers and Harriman" (where his father had worked). He decided to leave the East Coast. With his wife and young son, he went to distant Texas, where he commenced employment with the firm "Dresser Industries," the producer of drilling equipment for the oil industry, among other things.

But Bush did not completely rely on his own resources. Friends of the family provided him with the funds to set up a new life in Texas and invest in the oil industry. He settled in the small town of Odessa. The beginning of his life there was very modest, but even there his rich family and friends secured his existence. No doubt the fact that he came from a family of financiers was of major significance for his career.

Bush lived in Texas from 1948 to 1966 and earned a considerable fortune in the oil industry. In 1953 he founded his own enterprise, the "Zapata Petroleum Corporation," which was one of the first enterprises to drill for oil on the sea bed. In 1966 he sold his oil shares for $1.8 million.

The year 1966 saw the beginning of his political career, although two years previously he had already tried to gain a seat in the U.S. Senate, following the Barry Goldwater style of Republican conservatism. It was then that the Democrat Lyndon Johnson won an overwhelming victory. Two years later, Bush, now a moderate Republican, was elected to represent the rich seventh electoral district in Houston, Texas. He sat in the House of Representatives through two terms of office and belonged to many influential committees.

During this time, Bush supported, among other things, a bill to expand civil rights, and he supported women's restricted right to have an abortion. In 1970 he tried once again to gain a place in the Senate, also without success. The weak point of his election campaign (this also applies today) was the fact that he was not a fervent speaker, was not too good in front of the TV cameras, and his campaign was always quite unclear.

However, Bush managed to gain such a position in the Republican Party and gather such a lot of experience that the party leadership did not wish to lose this promising Texan politician. In 1970, President Nixon appointed him U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and in 1973 he was appointed chairman of the Republican Party's National Committee. During this time he became quite a well-known politician in the country. One did not have to wait long for the next stages in his career. In 1974 President Ford entrusted him with the function of chief of the U.S. liaison mission in Beijing, where he remained until 1975. His position became so strong that he was appointed director of the CIA, at which position he remained until 1977, when he had to leave because of the Democrat victory in the presidential election.

Nevertheless, his lightning political career and the experience he had amassed did not prevent him from losing against Ronald Reagan in the 1980 contest for the Republican Party's nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. There was a growing tide of conservativism in the United States at the time and Ronald Reagan came to the fore with his slogan of "a strong America," a return to so-called traditional moral values, and the offer of simple but effective-sounding ways of improving the economic situation in the United States. Bush, with his program of "moderate Republicanism," did not stand a chance. Quite simply, the time was wrong.

As many observers stress, one thing seemed certain at the time — Bush did not want to become vice president. He had higher ambitions. Bush probably owes his current position to James Baker, the current secretary of the treasury and his campaign manager. It was he, who seeing that Bush stood not the slightest chance against Reagan in the primaries, made the lightning decision of withdrawing Bush's candidature so as not to jeopardize his later chances of obtaining the vice presidency.

As I already mentioned, starting from the position of vice president in the race to succeed Reagan, Bush finds himself in a somewhat difficult situation. However, he does possess a number of important trump cards that his rivals lack. First and foremost, the post of vice president gives him the status of a "natural heir" in a certain sense.

Of course, this is subject to whether the President still enjoys unquestioned popularity. Until recently, it was the case that Bush could think entirely realistically about victory in 1986, all the more so because he is the most prominent politician among the Republican candidates. That is why the Iran affair represents a real catastrophe for Bush. He remains, as *The Washington Post* wrote, "a mystery figure in this scandal." However, he cannot distance himself from it, if only because he attended the National Security Council meetings at which illegal shipments of arms to Iran were among the topics discussed. What is more — as the U.S. press writes — George Bush is a politician who is interested in details and receives daily reports from the CIA which are more detailed than those Reagan gets.

Another of Bush's trump cards is that his campaign chest is full and that he can always count on receiving more funds. He continues to be popular in U.S. business circles, which is quite important in U.S. political life. As the holder of the office of vice president, Bush has travelled almost all over the world on Reagan's behalf, visiting the Soviet Union on three occasions. During the course of these visits Bush has won much recognition and respect, presenting himself as a mature politician who listens carefully to the arguments put forward by those with whom he is holding talks. As we know, the vice president will pay another visit to Europe during the latter part of September, during which he will visit our country.

However, in the opinion of Nicholas Ashford, a commentator for *The Times* of London, the basic problem that Bush must deal with is that of overcoming the image he has of being a politician who does not hold definite views or, at any rate, holds views that are not defined clearly enough. As Ashford stressed: "Only a few people seem to know what his real position is."

Rich Bond, the vice president's political adviser, recalls that when Bush took office in 1980 he said to his colleagues: "I am not here to formulate policy but to articulate it." It must be admitted that he has done this exceptionally well.

Perhaps he had no other choice. Pete Teeley, his former press secretary, put it bluntly: "Bush entered the Reagan administration as an outsider. He had to earn his position through loyalty and performance."

However, all this highlights even more how important it is for Bush to overcome the image of being a politician who does not have a clear enough political program. Bush not only needs a clearly defined program but one that also has personal, individual elements that would distinguish it from Reagan's own. Terry Moore, a 31-year-old housewife from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where Bush was the main speaker at a reception given by local Republican Party workers, put it as follows: "I do not see leadership qualities in him yet, but I will wait to find out how Bush manages when he is alone, when he is no longer second in command."

Messner Receives Fiat President
LD091859 Warsaw PAP in English 1735 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9 — Premier Zbigniew Messner received the president of the "Fiat" Concern Giovanni Agnelli here today.

During the meeting the sides expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the carefully prepared contract on the production in Poland of a new economy car.

The participants also stressed the importance of this mutually favourable agreement for Poland's economic relations with Italy and other Western partners.

The meeting was attended by Deputy-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and the Italian Ambassador Paolo Galli.

Jaruzelski Article Views 'New Horizons'
LD051730 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 30 — The CPSU CC theoretical-political newspaper *Kommunist* has published an article by Wojciech Jaruzelski headlined "70th Anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution — Towards New Horizons." The article was reprinted in the latest issue of *Nowe Drogi*. Excerpts:

We live in the age initiated by the Great Socialist October Revolution. Seven decades show in historical categories the significance of this breakthrough, its decisive influence on world's transformations.

What is going on today, and above all the great work of reconstruction undertaken in the Soviet Union, innovatory impulses to the development of socialism and building a peaceful future elevate these processes to a qualitatively higher dimension. Socialism one more time shows new horizons to mankind. They were opened by the October Revolution.

This is natural that every party and every country analyse the October Revolution from the point of view of their own, native past. In the history of our country it occupies a particular place. The influence of the October Revolution on the lot of our nation was manifold and deep. First of all it changed long-time Polish-Russian relations.

The participation of our compatriots in the struggle for the victory of the revolution was a response, matching the progressive and revolutionary tradition of the Polish nation, to the policy of Lenin's party toward independence of our fatherland.

The burden of mutual distrust, the Polish authorities' stake on distant alliances resulting in failure to find common ways of counteracting Nazi threat left its impress on the first phase of World War Two in that part of Europe.

This was also affected by the wrong assessment of Poland's defensive war against German invasion as "bilaterally imperialist." The political-military steps of the Soviet Government which originated at that time were accompanied by anti-Leninist phrasaeology contradictory to Poland's right to independence. Thousands of Poles underwent repressions and deportations. The majority of them, however, returned to the fatherland after the war, bringing back, as a rule, respect for patriotism and self-sacrificing attitude of the Soviet people. As well as, the memory of numerous acts of ordinary human kindness shown to them. Let us recall, that on the eve of the war, Polish communists faced particularly difficult conditions. The Communist Party of Poland was dissolved by the Comintern in 1938 on groundless, provocative charges. Its leadership was decimated. The London government and the related forces operating in the occupied Poland were marked by anti-communist and anti-Soviet attitudes. The Nazi authorities persecuted the left with particular cruelty. The international and internal class opponent many a time reckoned on Polish specific character, historically shaped contradictions, our errors and shortcomings. Yet, socialism consolidated in our people strongly enough to shatter the hopes for counterrevolution. We overcame all turns sovereignly, through our own decisions.

The Polish United Worker's Party, our nation, attach today and tomorrow of the fatherland to the development-bound current of socialism, the bold, innovatory trends of which were mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The main properties of the present stage are the unity of continuity and change, continuation and transformations, lasting character of the fundamental output and spirit of new solutions.

Although Poland is at a less advanced stage of socialist building, although we act under much more difficult conditions, our approach, political thought, and philosophy shaped by the 9th and 10th PUWP Congresses are convergent with the CPSU line.

Our experiences confirm the truth of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on the necessity of changes life calls for: "If not us, then, who. If not now — when." There are trains in socialism that are not allowed to come late. Reforming various spheres of life has become an objective neccessity. Variety is our trump card, unity — our weapon.

The variety of concrete solutions in individual countries does not counter the thesis that strategy of acceleration constitutes an objective regularity and necessity of the present stage of the development of the socialist system, goes to confirm it. The ideas of reconstruction are getting internationalized, the common principal trend is being enriched with the multitude of forms of implementing them. This is also a regularity of the represent stage.

We fully support the stand of the 27th Congress of Lenin's party, that the degree of advancement of socialist changes should be measured not only in socialising the property of production means and material indices of development, but also the level of people's power, the real range of working people's "being a manager."

The PUWP is fully at one with the present course of the CPSU. We view the ideological unity of our fraternal parties, alliance of states and cooperation of nations not in a static way, but as a constant development and enriching all fields of mutual relations. One should not stop on that road. On the contrary, the present and future call for boldness in undertaking and implementing new tasks.

Government-Trade Union Relations Assessed
LD100440 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9 — "Relations between trade unions and the Government are naturally not free of conflicts as long as both sides treat their functions and responsibility seriously: Trade unions — for representing the interests of working people, the government — for the functioning of the economy and state. In final account, the long-term goals of both partners are convergent. Public opinion was widely informed about the OPZZ trade unions' stance on many issues, which were matters of dispute with the government," deputy government press spokesman Aleksander Perczynski told PAP in an interview in which he presented government reasons on issues of largest discontent in relations with the union movement. Excerpts:

"Criticising state administration and the Government is an inherent part of a consistently implemented principle of "work by the raised curtain". Every critical remark and every rational alternative to solutions offered by the Government is thoroughly examined and used, whenever possible. The prime minister and other members of the Government many a time found trade unions a difficult and demanding, yet valuable and indispensable, partner for the state administration.

What we are concerned about, however, are those statements that ignore reality and present "wishful thinking."

According to trade unions, the national socio-economic plan (NPSG) for the current five-year term neither meets social expectations nor the capacity of the economy. Of late, the plan has been even blamed for its inconsistence with solutions proposed for the second stage of the reform.

The NPSG till the year 1990 was the subject of a two-year, widespread, detailed discussion preceding its adoption by the Sejm. Trade unions were also involved in the discussion, and their suggestions were in a major part taken into consideration in the final version of the plan.

The assumptions of the national socio-economic plan do not envisage the fulfilment of all social expectations indeed. The goals of this plan, however, are realistic and

meet the intention of accelerating progress. Such an evaluation was included in, among others, the resolution of the 3rd PUWP CC Plenum. Acceleration of the process of the economic reform, untapping all kinds of initiative and production activeness may result in altering the widely understood conditions of implementing the national socio-economic plan. A change of the its [as received] written form alone cannot bring about any constructive results, however. It is concrete premises in the form of material effects only that can speak in favour of some correction, deputy government press spokesman said.

Kenyan President Pays Official Visit

Arrives 8 Sep

AU081026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0958 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/9/1987 — Tuesday, September 8, at noon, the president of the Republic of Kenya, Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi, arrived in Bucharest for an official goodwill visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

At the the Otopeni Airport, the distinguished guest was welcomed by the Romanian head of state, by other Romanian officials.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU081950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/9/1987 — Official talks started at the State Council Palace on September 8 between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya.

The talks are attended:

For Romania by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture, Ioan Avram, minister of electric power, Alexandru Babe, minister of finance, Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state, the ministry of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, other officials.

For Kenya by Zachary Onyonka [spelling as received], minister of foreign affairs, Nicholas Biwott, minister of energy and regional development, George Saitoti, minister of finance, Maina Wanjigi, minister of co-operative development, other officials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the Romanian visit by the president of the Republic of Kenya, expressing his confidence that the current summit meeting, the understandings to be reached would help developing the collaboration and friendship between the two countries.

President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi expressed his confidence that the visit would go down as an important event in the relations between Kenya and Romania.

Analyzing the possibilities of further developing the Romanian-Kenyan relations, they assessed that favorable prerequisites were at hand for their expansion in future on multiple planes. In that sense, it was agreed to intensify the commercial exchanges and the cooperation in production, based on long-term accords that should confer stability and perspective to the economic collaboration between the two countries.

The two presidents decided that the members of the two delegations analyze during the visit the ways and means of amplifying the collaboration between Romania and Kenya.

Then the talks were conducted between the two presidents and separately between the members of the two delegations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi discussed important questions of international life. It was stressed that under the current circumstances, that kept being grave and complex, everything possible had to be done for the halting of the arms race end, a passage to actual measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the settlement of all states of tension and conflict by peaceful, negotiated means alone, for firmly basing the inter-state relations upon the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and threat of force.

President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi stressed the high appreciation enjoyed in Kenya by the actions and initiatives taken by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for disarmament and lasting peace in the world.

Emphasis was placed during the talks on the need for a global settlement of the underdevelopment issues and of building a new world economic order relying upon full equality and equity in inter-state relations.

Solidarity was expressed, with the struggle of the African peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism, against the racist policy and apartheid, for the defence and consolidation of national independence, for their free and self-relying development on the road to economic and social progress. Reiterated in the context was the active support to the Namibian people's struggle under the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, for winning Namibia's independence.

It was pointed out that in the settlement of mankind's complex issues an important role revolved to the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries, the non-aligned states.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Appointments Approved for New Ministries

AU080904 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Following the creation of the Ministry of Chemical and Petrochemical Industry; the Ministry of Mines; the Ministry of Petroleum; and the Central Department of Geology, the following appointments were approved by decree:

1. Comrade Ion M. Nicolae has been appointed minister of chemical and petrochemical industry.

Comrade Gheorghe Dinu has been relieved as minister of chemical industry and Comrade Adrian Stoica as minister of petrochemical industry.

2. Comrade Marin Stefanache has been appointed minister of mines.

3. Comrade Nicolae Amza has been appointed minister of petroleum.

4. Comrade Ioan Folea has been appointed chief of the Central Department of Geology and relieved as minister of mines, petroleum, and geology.

Ceausescu, Others at Agricultural Meeting

Report on Meeting

AU021704 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1548 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 02/09/1987 — Wednesday, September 2, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, attended a working meeting with the party active and basic cadres in agriculture.

The meeting, which took place on September 1 and 2, surveyed the results scored in 1987 with wheat and other cereals, setting ways and means of action for a smooth run of autumn agricultural operations in the best conditions, the proper preparation of next year's crops, as well as measures for the fulfilment of plan tasks in animal-breeding.

The working meeting was attended by members of the party and state leadership, first secretaries of county party committees, decision-makers in central and local agricultural bodies, chairmen of producer cooperative farms, managers of state farming enterprises and other cadres in agriculture.

During the debates emphasis was placed on the achievements scored with cereals, the valuable experience gained by a series of front-rank farming state and cooperative units, which turned out outputs bigger than planned. An exigent analysis was made of the causes that generated unsatisfactory results in some units and proposals were made to eliminate shortcomings, to improve the entire activity, turn out ever bigger crops to match the powerful technical and material base of Romanian agriculture. A survey of the achievements in animal-breeding was also made with stress on the steps taken for the fulfilment of the tasks incumbent on this sector, on the attention paid to increasing livestock. The need was stressed for a firm application of the self-management and financial self-administration in all units. Those present were informed about the measures taken in counties, in each farming unit to strengthen order and discipline and abide by the programmes set.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the meeting. The speech of the RCP and Romanian state leader was followed with keen interest and full approval by the participants.

Bobu's Opening Speech

AU041946 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the opening of a meeting with the party aktiv and basic cadres in agriculture on 2 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic,

On behalf of all participants in the working meeting on agriculture, with profound gratitude, we pay ardent and respectful homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania — the most beloved son of the Romanian people, hero among the nation's heroes, and prominent personality of the contemporary world — who, for more than 55 years, has dedicated his entire revolutionary activity to the cause of the party and people, and to the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland.

We are deeply grateful to you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for everything you have done and are doing to promote the progress of Socialist Romania's agriculture along the road of modernization and to ceaselessly increase its contribution to developing the national economy and implementing the party program and the historic decisions adopted by the 13th Party Congress.

Your constant presence in all the country's counties, your numerous working visits, and your direct dialogue with the working people in agriculture are a true model of action and a wonderful example for the entire party-state aktiv and for all management cadres of our country's agriculture.

The participants in this meeting — first secretaries of party county committees, high-ranking cadres within central and local agricultural bodies, chairmen of agricultural production cooperatives, managers of state agricultural enterprises, and other cadres of our agriculture — most gratefully thank you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for your particular concern with the harmonious development of our agriculture in all parts of the country. They pledge to do all they can to lay, as of this year, the foundation for the next agricultural year, so that ever more state and cooperative units and ever more counties can obtain the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution.

Report on Agricultural Results

AU061410 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 87 p 3

["Report on Examination of Results Obtained in 1987 for Wheat and Other Crops Harvested This Summer and on Delivery of Crops in Accordance with Established Programs — Abridged Text"; presented by Minister of Agriculture Gheorghe David at the meeting with the party aktiv and basic cadres in agriculture in Bucharest on 1-2 September]

[Text] An expression of the constant concern and particular attention paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, to implementing the targets of our program agricultural development, this meeting is called upon to thoroughly examine, in a critical and self-critical spirit of high responsibility, the results obtained this year in cereal crops and to emphasize the way in which many front-ranking units in a large number of counties have worked to attain production at the required level and meeting the goals of the new agrarian revolution. At the same time, this meeting should openly discuss the causes that led to unsatisfactory crops in certain counties, units, and farms, and should draw the appropriate conclusions for our future activity and for the measures required to commendably carry out the fall agricultural campaign and achieve higher production next year, a decisive year in fulfilling the provisions of the 1986-90 5-year plan.

This meeting takes place at a time of great mobilization of all our people's creative energy to welcome the forthcoming Party National Conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic with outstanding achievements in all fields and to unswervingly achieve the great goals established by the 13th Party Congress for raising our socialist fatherland to the pinnacle of progress and civilization.

On this occasion, we again express warm thanks and profound gratitude to our party-state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, who constantly provides all-round and comprehensive support to the development of our socialist agriculture and to the exemplary fulfillment of the targets of the new agrarian revolution. We owe to our party secretary general the definition of the position and role of agriculture as basic economic branch, which has experienced profound structural changes and a strong development of its technical-material base through the allocation of important investment funds.

Mentioning the fact that, even under the agricultural and meteorological conditions of the 1986-87 agricultural year, we have obtained an increase in average and total production of cereal crops, the report emphasizes that the record crops attained by front-ranking units fully prove the correctness of our party's agrarian policy and of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's innovating concept concerning the further development of agriculture on modern and intensive bases.

An outstanding contribution to these superior results, which prove the great potential available to our socialist agriculture, was made by agricultural scientific research, which has supplied our agricultural production with highly efficient strains and hybrids, improved technologies, and new and increasingly more efficient methods of work.

With great esteem and regard, the report expresses warmest thanks to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician and statesman and scientist of great world renown, under whose direct leadership and guidance scientific research is continuously promoting our scientific-technical progress, a direct beneficiary of which is also our agriculture.

The large amount of crops attained by front-ranking units on the entire area cultivated with cereals is also due to the responsible way in which the mechanizers, cooperative members, and technical cadres have applied the achievements of advanced science and technology and to their particular concern with raising the productive potential of the soil, rationally distributing the crops, preparing the soil, ensuring an equal balance between nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers, achieving an optimal density of plants per unit of land, efficiently fighting pests and diseases, and harvesting the crops, without losses.

The outstanding results and advanced experience of units awarded with or striving for the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" clearly prove that all counties and units can obtain large amounts of crops that are also economically profitable if they rationally apply technologies specific to intensive productions and if they work in a spirit of full order and discipline in all agricultural campaigns, beginning with sowing operations and ending with the optimal harvesting and storage of crops.

An exacting analysis of nationwide and county-level cereal crop results proves that they could have been much higher if all agricultural units had fully utilized the productive potential of the cultivated land and soil.

The report examines in detail the causes which led to the nonfulfillment of cereal plan provisions by certain counties and agricultural units. It emphasizes that the small productions obtained cannot be blamed on unfavorable conditions and that they are a direct consequence of the lack of concern on the part of county agricultural bodies and management and of technical cadres from units in applying all technological steps on time and at an appropriately qualitative level. In this respect, one can clearly prove that opportunities for larger average yields per hectare do exist by comparing some poor results attained with the results scored by agricultural units from neighboring counties that enjoy similar soil and weather conditions. Even more telling are differences registered between the crops from various farms within the same agricultural unit. Here, one can no longer invoke difference agricultural and meteorological conditions, but rather deficiencies in the organization and management of work.

The report points out that various checks revealed that the low production levels are due to shortcomings in using the available technical-material base and in organizing work and to a lack of responsibility by the management of units and by technical cadres in performing quality agricultural operations on schedule and in accordance with agrotechnical standards.

The unsatisfactory production levels obtained also result from the fact that the management of the relevant

ministry and the county agricultural bodies have failed to take firm steps to eliminate the wrong attitude of certain technical cadres as well as various outdated and inefficient practices, and that they have failed to resolutely implement the achievements of advanced agricultural science and practice and to effectively disseminate the valuable experience acquired by front-ranking units that have been awarded the high title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution."

One of the main reasons for our unsatisfactory crops is that we fail rotate crops. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, and the county agricultural bodies should resolutely work to implement established procedures for rotating crops, while the designers, together with the managements of joint agroindustrial councils and agricultural units, should bear direct responsibility for the exact implementation of our system of planting. Likewise, we must fulfill the special program on raising the productive potential of the soil. As has been shown by the experience of agricultural units from Olt County, soil scarifiction and loosening, soil liming to correct acidity levels, and soil fertilization with natural fertilizers bring about a substantial increase in the yields per hectare. However, not all counties and agricultural units are utilizing this great reserve for to provide certain increases in yields per hectare.

In the coming period, the county agricultural bodies and the management and technical cadres from units are duty-bound to take every step to make up for all lags and to fully implement the established programs.

The report then deals with shortcomings in the efforts of management and technical cadres from certain units to correctly apply available technologies in correctly administering and using fertilizers, preparing and conditioning seeds, ensuring the quality of the soil and of sowing operations, rationally utilizing the irrigation systems, and ensuring the protection of the health of the crops. The report points out in detail shortcomings noted during harvesting operations.

In certain units, important production losses were caused by the totally unjustified prolongation of the harvesting campaign. Harvesting delays affected the quality of the crops and led to production losses through the falling out of grain.

The shortcomings and lack of discipline noted in observing prescribed technologies and carrying out quality operations are due to a lack of exactingness shown by certain management cadres from agricultural units, joint agroindustrial councils, and county agricultural directorates.

The report then outlines the tasks and measures required for carrying out the fall agricultural campaign.

The report emphasizes that, on the basis of recommendations from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, special programs were elaborated for the fall campaign; these programs, which were submitted to the discussion of this meeting, envisage concrete steps to prepare and carry out harvesting, sowing, and field improvement operations as well as other actions designed to increase the productive capacity of the soil.

The Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the Fundulea Research Institute for Cereals and Industrial Plants, and other agricultural research stations will take steps to improve current cultivation technologies and differentiate them in accordance with pedoclimatic conditions prevailing in each zone in order to obtain larger productions, with less work and lower energy consumption. Research should also intensify its efforts to create new anfmoj pjductive drought, frost, and disease resistant strains, which can yield sure and stable productions in all parts of the country.

Quality sowing at the right time, the supply of the envisaged quantities of seeds, and the correct embedding of seeds are cumpulsory requirements, the strict observation of which must be perseveringly supervised by all technical cadres from the agricultural directorates, joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, and all agricultural units. This year, the sowing campaign will start on 10 September with the sowing of barley in the northern regions of the country and it will end with the sowing of wheat, by 1 October in the north and 10 October in the south. Correct sowing at the optimal time will ensure the uniform sprouting of plants, a large number of fertile suckers [frati], and bigger crops.

This program of measures provides for comprehensive actions to harvest the crops on schedule and without losses, and also ensure its appropriate transportation and storage. The managements of all agricultural units, the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils, and the county agricultural bodies will mobilize all manpower and mechanical means to complete the harvesting within a maximum of 20 working days for corn, 6-8 day for soya, 15 days for sugar beet, 12 days for potatoes, and 15 days for rice; the entire campaign should conclude by 30 October at the latest. In order to avoid losses or damages to the crops harvested this fall, the agricultural and contracting bodies and units will organize and ensure the direct transport of products to reception bases, while harvesting is still in progress.

Particular attention should be paid to delivering products at higher quality indicators, mainly by choosing the best time for the harvesting of each individual plot and by properly adjusting the harvesters.

The report also stipulates measures for commendably fulfilling tasks in the vine, fruit, and vegetable growing sectors.

Particular attention will be paid to preparing vine and fruit plantations in the fall, in accordance with provisions of the relevant special program for this sector and with the need to observe the variety and density of plants stipulated in the designs. Likewise, further impetus will

be given to comprehensive land improvement projects and to clearing and preparing the lands designed to be planted next spring, so that these activities can be concluded by the end of December. On existing plantations, deep-plowing operations will be executed in orchards and vineyards, concurrently with applying the necessary fertilizers.

Another important agricultural branch mentioned in the report is animal breeding. An examination of plan fulfillment in the livestock sector during the first 7 months of 1987 shows an increase in the number of cattle raised in state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives — compared with the same period last year — and an increase in the number of pigs raised in state agricultural enterprises. There are many units which have fulfilled their tasks of increasing the number of their livestock to plan-stipulated levels and delivering to the state stocks the quantities of animal products contracted for. In spite of all this, plan provisions for cattle and sheep were not fulfilled.

After a detailed analysis of the causes which have led to the nonfulfillment of plan provisions for animal productions and deliveries to the state stocks and after a thorough examination of shortcomings still apparent in the efforts to secure a strong fodder base in each agricultural unit, the report emphasizes:

In order to fulfill plan provisions in zootechny, it is necessary change the working style and increase the responsibility of cadres from the relevant ministry and all agricultural units, who are duty-bound to take persevering steps to create conditions for raising and caring for all livestock.

Concerning the economic-financial situation of agricultural units in the first 7 months of this year, the report stresses that certain positive results were achieved compared to the same period last year, namely higher profits. In spite of all this, there are still units which cannot cover their expenses from their incomes, hence they have not achieved the necessary financial balance which would enable them to carry out productive activities under normal circumstances, to set up reserves as envisaged by law, and to apply the principles of self-management and self-administration stipulated by our economic-financial mechanism.

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that all units should show maximum responsibility and exactingness in judiciously administering their material and financial means and unconditionally fulfilling the planned vegetable and animal production without exceeding the envisaged costs; this is the only way to carry out an efficient activity in all units.

In conclusion, the report emphasizes the commitment to resolutely eliminate all existing shortcomings and to take firm steps to organize the activities of all units in an exemplary manner and introduce a strict spirit of discipline in all productive sectors. To this end, county agricultural bodies, the managements of joint agroindustrial councils, and the chiefs of farms will act on the basis of concrete working programs to pool the efforts of all manpower in villages to complete agricultural operations on schedule and will exercise constant guidance and an exacting and effective control over the activity of each work formation.

By working in a responsible manner to radically improve the entire activity of the working people in agriculture, we pledge to do our best to be up to the requirements of the new agrarian revolution and of the tasks incumbent upon us from the 13th Congress decisions, by applying in actual fact party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and guidelines. By improving our organizational and technical activity, we will always be motivated by a sense of responsibility for the fate of our agricultural production, in order to substantially increase the contribution of agriculture to raising the material and intellectual well-being of all our people and promoting the overall progress of our fatherland.

Ceausescu Addresses Cadres

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[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a meeting with the party aktiv and basic cadres in agriculture in Bucharest 2 September] [Text] Esteemed Comrades: It is good practice to organize at the beginning of September each year a meeting with the party aktiv and the basic cadres in agriculture in order to discuss problems regarding the achievements in the first part of the year and measures to ensure the proper harvesting of fall crops and optimal sowing conditions to guarantee next year's crops.

It can be said that this year the meeting on agricultural issues must draw a number of conclusions regarding the activity carried out last fall and in the first part of the current year, the action that has been taken to optimally perform all agricultural operations, the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the new agrarian revolution, and regarding the vigorous increase in agricultural outputs in keeping with the requirements of the national economy and with Romania's general socioeconomic development. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have listened to what some of the comrades have said here today; we have been informed about the issues that have been discussed within sections and about the discussions that took place yesterday and this morning. We noted that to a larger or lesser extent all comrades have examined the activity during the first half of the current year critically and self-critically and have presented a number of important achievements, but also some deficits in various sectors of activity, in some counties, and in some agricultural units.

Eight months of 1987 — the second year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan — have already passed. Summer crops have

been harvested and production estimates for the fall crops are known. Thus, we can make a general estimate of how agricultural operations have progressed and of the results achieved this year. On this basis we can also draw conclusions on how to perfect and improve activity in all agricultural production areas by moving from the fact that agriculture, one of the main branches of the national economy, must make a more important contribution to the general development of our society and to implementing the party program aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society and achieving the new agrarian revolution in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

As is well known, weather conditions this year have not been very generous. We had a cool spring with severe frost which undoubtedly affected fall crops and delayed spring sowing and plant growth to a certain extent. This summer we had a period of drought in a number of counties and we had a scorching period in July. All this has undoubtedly influenced the results of this year's agricultural yields.

However, we must frankly say that the low yields in some counties and in several state and cooperative units are also due to the fact that agricultural operations were not carried out on schedule, under appropriate conditions, and in conformity with agricultural science.

The losses of wheat and barley we had were mainly the result of inappropriate sowing, of not respecting the sowing depth required, and of not carrying out the operations that ensure the sprouting of all crops on schedule without being affected by frost. Under the same frosty conditions, wheat sown at a 6-8 centimeter depth withstood the frost and showed a density of 700-800 stalks of wheat per square meter, while in the case of wheat sown closer to the surface there was a 50-60 percent loss and on some plots it was completely destroyed.

Therefore, we cannot blame this on the wheat, but on the way in which the mechanizers and engineers performed agricultural operations. I want to stress this because we must draw all the necessary conclusions from this. As a matter of fact, the program of measures regarding this year's sowing stresses these problems and puts forward stricter, more precise, and compulsory norms.

The same can be said also about spring sowing. I have visited quite a number of counties and I have noted that there are, indeed, large corn fields where corn is still soft although it should actually have been completely ripe if it had been sown on schedule, namely between 5-10 April at the latest. In all areas where corn was sown on schedule it is completely ripe and can be harvested begun as of now. Those crops which were sown 1 or 1 and 1/2 months later are, of course, 1 or 1 and 1/2 months behind in ripening!

This is not the fault of frost, comrades! And it is not the fault of cold weather that delayed the sowing a little, but did not prevent them being carried out on schedule; proof of this are the units in counties which realized that one cannot achieve good yields when sowing at random. Crop density was not respected; scarifications operations and deep fall plowing with subsoil tines were not performed. This affected the humidity and growth of plants negatively and led to other very serious drawbacks which — I hope — have been thoroughly discussed during the meeting. And I hope that all necessary conclusions will be drawn from this.

As it were, this year has been a year of testing for farmers, for the workers of the fields. All agricultural workers have been examined regarding their knowledge in the field of agriculture, and also regarding discipline, order, and the performance of agricultural operations under favorable conditions. Some have received very good marks on their exam and it is a positive thing that we have numerous units and whole counties which have achieved very good ratings on this exam. Unfortunately, however, we also have many units and whole counties which failed this year's exam, so to say. What they actually demonstrated was that they do not have the necessary knowledge and do not know how to work in agriculture under the given climatic conditions. However, we cannot change the climate; we must work under the given conditions and must strive to achieve the best of yields!

Some only have to take a second examination and I hope that next year no unit will fail the agricultural production exam. I am stressing this because under this year's climatic conditions one can say that in general we have achieved satisfactory agricultural yields which, although they are not up to plan provisions, are better than the 1986 outputs.

In the case of summer grains, there are 6 counties which have achieved more than 6,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare and 5 counties which have achieved more than 7,000 kilograms of barley per hectare. We have almost 300 agricultural state and cooperative — more cooperative — units which have achieved yields of 6,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare and 7,000 kilograms of barley per hectare.

As I have mentioned, there are also a few counties and numerous units which have achieved very low — unjustifiably low — yields. In general, however, summer grains yields are almost 25 percent higher than in 1986. This demonstrates that if all counties had carried out agricultural operations under favorable conditions, the situation I have mentioned would not have existed; not only could we have fulfilled but we could even have exceeded the plan provisions for summer grain crops.

In the case of fall crops, according to estimates so far — they must still be improved — in general, one can expect somewhat larger yields than in 1986. We have 7 counties and some 350 state and cooperative units which have achieved more than 20 metric tons of corn cobs per hectare.

Satisfactory results have also been achieved with the other summer crops and in numerous counties and units

estimates envisage good yields of sunflower, soybean, beet, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and grape and, in general, good crops in all sectors of the vegetable production.

A number of positive results have also been achieved in animal breeding although they are not up to plan provisions both regarding livestock and animal production.

There are 4 months left of the current year and we must take all necessary measures to ensure, in the coming months, that this year's crops are harvested on schedule and that the livestock programs are implemented under favorable conditions, so that we may close the current year with the best of results in all areas.

On the basis of results achieved so far and in the light of the provisions until the end of year we can draw certain general conclusions regarding agriculture in our country. First, we must stress that both the results of last year and those achieved in the current year under more difficult weather conditions clearly demonstrate the superiority of socialist agriculture and the correctness of our party's policy and of the 13th RCP Congress decisions regarding agriculture and the achievement of the new agrarian revolution in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

Second, one of the important factors of the achievements attained is the existence of the large socialist ownership — the state and cooperative ownership — which ensures the achievement of optimal results by using agricultural science, mechanization, and high-quality seeds and optimal results in the other basic agricultural operations.

Third, our achievements of past 2 years, particularly this year, demonstrate the correctness of the measures taken by our party and state to carry out extensive irrigation operations and to implement a vast land improvement program. The large yields I have mentioned have been achieved, in general, on irrigated lands. We must frankly say that without irrigation we would not have achieved last year's and this year's yields! Had we not implemented this comprehensive irrigation and land improvement program we could not have met our people's needs for agricultural produce and foodstuffs! As is known, we have made great efforts in agriculture and and almost 2 million hectares remain to be irrigated during the current 5-year plan. I am stressing this because all necessary measures have to be taken, both by the central bodies, the organizations carrying out those irrigation projects, and by all counties, so that by the end of the current 5-year plan we will have at least 5 million and 1/2 irrigated hectares. Thus we will have secure agricultural crops under any conditions to meet the proper supply of our people.

At the same time, we must take all necessary measures to complete this year's irrigation projects in order to ensure the proper operations of our irrigation system and so that we are able to irrigate almost 4 million hectares next year. In conformity with the general plans in this area, each county must also continue small-scale irrigation projects.

A great contribution to this year's achievements was made by scientific research and highly productive seeds which we actually ensured for all crops. With these seeds we achieved in each county the yields you know and have heard of here.

I certainly do not want to give the impression that nothing remains to be done in research. However, we have discussed these problems with the comrades in research and we must intensify our activity aimed at producing more productive and earlier varieties which can withstand frost and high temperatures. In general, results are determined by the large-scale application of modern technologies and the achievements of science in all areas. Only on this basis is it possible to achieve large yields and the new agrarian revolution.

Another important factor was the mechanization of agricultural operations and the great efforts made by our people and state to mechanize all agricultural operations in order to ensure quality operations and the harvesting of crops on schedule.

All this and other factors that have influenced our achievements guarantee the fulfillment of next year's provisions and of those for the overall 5-year plan!

This year's results — achieved under the known weather conditions — have demonstrated once again the importance of performing all agricultural operations on schedule and of good quality.

The programs presented envisaged the law provisions on the optimal sowing period and all necessary measures must be taken so that this period is no longer exceeded. Unfortunately, last year, too, there were units which sowed their wheat in November. There were units which sowed corn in May. It is impossible to achieve appropriate yields under such conditions!

A decisive role regarding all these results and particularly the conditions I have mentioned was played by the cooperative members, the mechanizers, engineers and specialists, and by all peasants who, through their work, have ensured optimal operations on schedule — in general because there were the failings I mentioned — and the achievement of satisfactory yields which this year will ensure proper supplies for our people and meet other requirements of the national economy.

This is why at this meeting I want to convey congratulations to all cooperative members, agricultural workers, specialists, and to all peasants for the results achieved and to wish them to work better and even better yields! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers)

In the spirit of the socialist principles of remuneration, both in state enterprises and in cooperatives, the incomes of cooperative members and of all working people are increasing along with agricultural outputs in all sectors of activity. Thus, moving from summer grain yields and from estimates for corn yields, cooperative

members will receive almost 20 percent more wheat than last year and probably 25 percent more corn if agricultural outputs are fulfilled. At the same time, money incomes will certainly also increase as a result of delivering agricultural produce to the state stocks or to the animal fodder stock. At the same time, we have established that this year 5 percent of the barley and oat output should be allocated to units and cooperative members.

Incomes are certainly differentiated — including grains received by cooperative members in conformity with the yields they have harvested. A certain quantity of wheat will be received by those who have achieved, for example, yields of 8,000 kilogram per hectare, or 20,000 kilogram of corn cobs per hectare and a different quantity will be received by those who have achieved yields of 3,000 and of 2,000 or fewer kilograms per hectare. One may say that the socialist principle of remuneration according to work performed and outputs achieved is most correctly applied in agriculture and that in this area it is the easiest to see how much wheat, corn, and other crops have been reaped. Hence also the need for all cooperative members and all agricultural working people to strive to achieve large yields in all sectors of activity! All of them have the opportunity to achieve good or very good crops; however, this depends on the work of each of them! All cooperatives, cooperatives, state agricultural units, and all working people, including specialists in cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises must understand very well that it is their obligation and responsibility to do all they can to achieve the best of yields to ensure both good incomes — including grains and an increase in money incomes — and a greater contribution by agriculture to our homeland's general development and to implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed Comrades, I will now refer to some problems faced by the agricultural working people in the coming period up to the end of the year.

First, I want to stress the need to take all necessary steps to ensure the harvesting of this year's crops on schedule and without losses and to store them appropriately. In this respect, I believe that many counties and units must revise their estimates for corn, sunflower, soybean, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grapes, and all the other produce.

The estimates presented by some counties are unacceptable. There I believe they must be revised in the shortest possible time and a correct estimate made in conformity with actual yields. On this basis one should establish the order of harvesting crops and the obligation of the commissions to ensure the harvesting of crops in conformity with the estimates made.

In conformity with the legal provisions, the contracting and purchasing bodies should keep a record and be responsible for the proper storage of all agricultural yields. This holds true for all crops. We have good storage places and temporary ones can also be set up; however, all of them should be organized under proper supervision in order to ensure the proper storage and preservation of all crops.

The harvesting and storage commissions must function properly. The cooperative members and working people must not only participate directly in agricultural operations, they must also ensure the proper progress of all activities. It is their duty as owners and producers to play their role in our workers revolutionary democracy and in ensuring the best of yields and thus high incomes, both in kind and in money.

Appropriate steps must also be taken to complete all preparations for wintering livestock, while fodder crop harvesting and storage must be intensified. The problems regarding fodder in cooperatives and units where it is not appropriately ensured must be solved, so that all units have proper forage and wintering conditions for all livestock.

We must certainly ensure the application of measures regarding ensuring the planned number of livestock, agricultural produce, deliveries to the state stocks, and the ensuring of appropriate conditions for self-sufficiency, in conformity with the legal provisions.

This also holds true for vegetables, and wine- and fruit-growing; I do not want to dwell on these.

Thus, the first problem all units and counties should deal with is harvesting crops on schedule and properly storing them, as has been envisaged.

Second, fall sowing of wheat, barley, and other grains must be ensured. There are actually just 10 days left before the beginning of sowing operations. Plowing operations for fall sowing are in arrears. As the meeting stressed and as has been emphasized for a long time, decisive action is needed to harvest crops primarily on lands planned for sowing and to plow the land in conformity with the requirements and planned norms.

In practical terms, lands should not be sown unless 2 weeks have passed since they were plowed. Taking into consideration the fact that we must complete all sowing in our country by 10 October, and in hilly areas by 1 October, plowing must also be completed in the plains by 25 September, and by 15 September in the other areas. There is little time left; however, we have enough tractors and other equipment to complete these operations. We must thoroughly organize activities to complete operations on schedule.

We must also revise the question of growing wheat and barley on the most appropriate lands. In general, we must transfer wheat, barley, and corn, but especially soybean and sunflower from sloping lands to the plains.

We must perform operations — I want to repeat — in conformity with requirements and ensure the utilization of a subsoil tine at maximum and not minimum depth,

as was the case in some places. Neither mechanizers, cooperative members, nor the state enterprise stand to gain if only the surface of lands is plowed; on the contrary, it is a loss, because their incomes are linked to this and it is also a loss for the whole of the country!

We must very well understand that requirements and planned norms regarding the depth of plowing and the thorough preparation of lands must be respected everywhere. One cannot sow crops under any kind of conditions!

I know that these questions have been discussed during the meeting. Each county has numerous examples of where sowing operations were carried out properly and where they were carried out poorly; however, we must eliminate any negative performance! The leadership, the sowing commission, and the engineers must by no means accept sowing operations if lands are not prepared properly! They must check a few days beforehand and, wherever they note that lands are not properly prepared, they must compel people to thoroughly prepare the whole plot of land in question.

We must sow crops at the planned depth. Next year we should have no farm and no brigade with less than 600 plants per square meter! Normally there should be 800-900 stalks of plants per square meter. We must sow 600 grains and ensure a minimum of 600 plants, even if the wheat has no sucker [frate]! However, the quantity of seeds we supply for sowing also envisages a 10-percent loss; despite this, 600 plants should still sprout and grow to complete ripeness, even if the respective plant has no sucker. But you are all agricultural workers; you know very well that wheat likes to have suckers, it does not want to be alone! In practical terms, each unit can thus achieve a minimum of 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare.

In conformity with next year's program provisions, in 1988 we must not have agricultural units — neither state nor cooperative units — with lower yields than 5,000 kg of wheat per hectare and without at least 5,500 kg of barley per hectare! However, working properly we should not have units with less than 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare, except in completely special cases of calamities — but these cases are dealt with separately. Under normal conditions we should not have lower yields! Next year the number of counties winning the order of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" must increase considerably, and we would like to have such counties in all areas of our country and an incomparably greater number of state and cooperative units to win this high distinction. I do not want to refer to spring crops, because we will discuss them in the December meeting.

All this requires decisive steps and a thorough organization of all sowing activities. The commissions which were set up must function permanently and must continue to be responsible for the sprouting and growth of crops, and for tending them up to harvesting time. The commissions for wheat and barley must bear responsibility up to when wheat and barley are harvested, and thus no other commissions have to be set up. The commissions we are setting up for sowing operations are responsible for this activity, have to pursue the development of crops, and have to do all that is needed to ensure proper crops and harvesting up to the end of the year.

Another activity that has to be carried out this year is fall deep plowing for spring crop sowing. I think it is no longer necessary to stress that plowing must be carried out under favorable conditions and at the planned depth, and that scarification operations must be carried out on all planned lands and areas. Last year many counties reported the conclusion of plowing, while in fact they continued to plow lands in spring which had to be sown to crops. I think that such a situation is unacceptable and must be eliminated for good! We must no longer have such instances, and please do take all necessary measures in this respect! Maybe it would be a good thing to plan during this fall where to sow corn and the other crops. Let us also set up the commissions in charge of plowing operations for corn, soybean, sunflower, and for each crop. These commissions should be responsible for plowing and sowing, up to the harvesting of crops next year.

In general, very serious measures are necessary regarding the control of plowing and sowing, of drawing up reports, and of registering them in the agricultural logbook, both that of the given unit and the communal one. Let us proceed in conformity with our country's legal provisions which compel the people's councils to supervise and to ensure that all units, each peasant, and each citizen owning a certain plot of land perform optimal agricultural operations on schedule.

Discussions in this meeting stressed that organic fertilizers should be spread on lands before plowing them, because otherwise the effectiveness of fertilizers is considerably reduced. You are very well familiar with all the other operations that are necessary. The greatest responsibility certainly rests, with the managerial councils in cooperatives, in state units, but also with cooperative members, peasants, and all working people in agriculture as owners, producers, and end-users. We must activate the managerial councils and the effective participation of cooperative members, not only in agricultural operations — which are a very important thing — but also in all managerial activities and in the progress of operations. This is of particular importance, and I want to draw the attention of the party bodies and unions of agricultural production cooperatives to the fact that in many instances I have noted that the necessary attention is not paid to ensuring the participation of cooperative members and of working people from state enterprises in all the activities in the given units.

In the spirit of the legal provisions, of the cooperatives statute, and of workers revolutionary democracy, we must understand well that participation of cooperative members, working people, and peasants in all management activities and in the proper progress of all other

activities is a decisive factor for both the achievement of the agrarian revolution and of large outputs, and for the development of villages and of our agriculture in general! (loud, prolonged applause)

We have a great number of engineers and other agricultural specialists in all state and cooperative units. I must say that in many of these units the presence of engineers and specialists is felt. However, those who have failed the exam this year include many engineers and specialists who have proved that they do not know how to organize and to apply the achievements of science in agriculture. I know it is not pleasant to hear such things, but this is the truth, comrades! Not to mention some — few in number — who proved completely irresponsible, considering the way they harvested crops. This negative situation compels the engineers and specialist to act with greater responsibility in playing their highly significant role.

I have stated before that we cannot reap large crops and achieve the agrarian revolution if we do not apply the most modern achievements of agricultural science in all areas. This presupposes. however, that engineers and specialists play their role optimally in applying the achievements of science, in properly organizing all activities, in carrying out agricultural operations, and in applying new and modern technologies in agriculture.

However, I feel obliged to draw the attention of the party aktiv, beginning with the county first secretaries, the agricultural bodies, and the management of units, to another thing. There is a certain tendency to underrate and neglect the role of cooperative members and workers in the progress of agricultural operations. Therefore, I started to draw attention to the role of cooperative members, and proposed the setting up of these permanent commissions in order to seek a way to constantly involve cooperative members. No matter how good he is, the engineer cannot do anything alone, without the cooperative member and the mechanizer! No matter how great the desire, the management of a unit cannot do anything without involving the cooperative members, all workers, and all mechanizers! We can achieve large yields only by rallying all these forces — the worker, engineer, cooperative member, and the peasant. Together they can indeed achieve any target!

It is necessary to improve the activity of agricultural machinery stations and mechanizers. I do not want to refer to percentages, but the mechanizers and machinery and mechanizing stations play a decisive role in the attainment of our agricultural production of vegetables. If the stations and mechanizers do not work properly from the very beginning, we cannot obtain appropriate crops. As you know, mechanizers perform almost 90 percent of basic operations in agriculture, particularly with regard to summer cereals and many other crops. My impression is that the machinery stations, which, alongside the cooperatives and working people's collectives, should have been fully involved in adequately carrying out operations, have failed to do so, even in state agricultural enterprises. We have clear laws on the mechanizers' responsibility and their remuneration in accordance with the work done. I have the impression that one still applies the system of remunerating mechanizers according to the area plowed rather than the production obtained. As a matter of fact, comrades, the mechanization station is an integral part of the agricultural cooperative. It must become fully involved in the activity of the respective cooperative and in performing all agricultural operations, together with and under the leadership of the cooperative management council, the chief engineer, and other experts. Out of necessity we must put in order and improve the role of machinery stations in the performance of agricultural work. In keeping with all this, we must thoroughly examine a number of negative states of affairs in our state agricultural enterprises. Some of these enterprises produce smaller crops than the agricultural production cooperatives, although they have more engineers and enjoy better working conditions. We must ensure that, beginning with this year, state agricultural enterprises thoroughly improve their activity — this applies to harvesting, sowing, and other fall operations. Next year they must rank among the units with the best results. I do not mean to say that there should no longer be cooperatives with better results than state agricultural farms. I would like to see increasingly more cooperatives with better results that those attained by state enterprises! But at the same time we can no longer tolerate large negative differences in the results of state enterprises, compared with those of agricultural cooperatives.

There is a central department in charge of all this; however, the agricultural directorates, people's councils, and party committees at county level bear direct responsibility for the activity of state agricultural enterprises and must adopt appropriate measures along these lines!

We should increase the responsibility of communal, town, and county people's councils in the smooth development of agricultural work. That is why we reintroduced the agricultural logbook. A communal people's council is responsible for quality sowing and other operations on schedule. Within its boundaries, the communal people's council is the state body in charge of implementing law provisions and expediently carrying out sowing operations on schedule, regardless of the fact that is has to deal with a state or cooperative enterprise. It's duty is to report any violation of the country's laws and standards. This is all the more topical with town councils and county people's councils. Everybody must clearly realize that the general agricultural directorates are specialized bodies subordinated to a given people's council, to which they must account for their activity, and that the people's council is the organ in charge of checking the activity of all agricultural bodies and the smooth unfolding of all kinds of operations.

Of course, we should improve the activity of county agricultural directorates and trusts. Personally, I am not very pleased with the activity of agricultural directorates and the way in which many managers or high-ranking cadres from these directorates are fulfilling their role and tasks.

Resolute steps should be taken to improve the activity of the National Council for Agriculture; since we discussed this matter quite often in recent weeks, I do not wish to dwell upon it now. We must also improve the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, which has failed to properly fulfill the tasks entrusted to it by the party and state.

In this respect, I would like to mention the great responsibility devolving upon our scientific research, Agricultural Academy, and institutes — I am referring to certain institutes and quite a few county stations — which are not appropriately fulfilling their part in this field. I have said that we have good results; however, if all research and educational units had worked properly, we would have attained much better results. Research and teaching should not concern themselves with the production of new strains alone, but they should also follow the application of the results of their research in production.

Finally, I would like to talk about the activity of communal, town, and county party organizations and bodies. In recent weeks we discussed in detail the activity of party bodies and organizations from agriculture. Therefore, I will now refer to this field alone.

We noted many positive and negative things. As a matter of fact, the good results obtained in various counties and units are no doubt the result of the activity of party bodies and organizations, and proof of their good work. On the other hand, the existing deficiencies and negative states of affairs reflect various shortcomings in the activity of communal and town party bodies and organizations, and of county party committees.

For almost 2 months we discussed agricultural problems in detail and I hope that appropriate conclusions were drawn. However, in the Political Executive Committee [PEC] we were obliged to dismiss the first secretary and the secretary in charge of agricultural matters of the Dolj Party County Committee, as well as the manager of the Dolj Agricultural Directorate, for unsatisfactory work in agriculture and for an irresponsible attitude toward agricultural production and the interests of the working people and the state. We did not take this decision lightly, we even gave them a certain time to think things over, but instead of taking this as a sign of support, they believed that they could go on working in an irresponsible manner and not fulfill their tasks.

Our meeting examined many issues concerning future tasks for the achievement of good crops in all sectors next year. This, however, presupposes a radical improvement in the activity of the party organizations in agriculture and of the councils of county unions of agricultural production cooperatives, which are far from fulfilling their role in organizing the work of cooperatives. This is another aspect of the work of county party committees; beginning with the Central Committee, down to the basic units, these councils of county unions and the Council of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives are carrying out their activity under the direct control and guidance of party bodies.

We must thoroughly improve the management of party activities and the overall management of agriculture, proceeding from the principles of self-management and self-administration, and from the responsibility incumbent upon general meetings of management councils. We must strengthen control and guidance and assist cooperative farms and state enterprises in their efforts to commendably fulfill their important tasks in all fields!

Generally speaking, we should increase the spirit of responsibility and strengthen order and discipline in the activity of all party-state bodies — particularly agricultural directorates, the managements of state enterprises and agricultural machinery stations, the central agricultural bodies, and the various directorates of the ministry, beginning with the management of the ministry. There is no doubt that, without discipline, good organization, and a high revolutionary spirit, we cannot implement the agrarian revolution and obtain the planned production in all counties and units! This requires that we intensify our efforts to raise the professional and technical level of cooperative members, peasants, and all agricultural workers, and ensure the recycling and improvement of our experts. The requirements of the new agrarian revolution, the achievements of agricultural science and of science in general — of course, here we are talking only about agriculture — the new problems in biology and genetics, and the latest technologies, some of which are quite different from those of 20, 10, or even 5 years ago, demand a continuous improvement of our training. Nobody should believe that it is enough to limit oneself to what one learned a few years before! Unless one always takes care to be up to date with the latest discoveries in one's particular field and improve one's overall professional and technical level, one is bound to be left behind, hence one will not be able to commendably fulfill the tasks, no matter how hard one may try! With goodwill alone you cannot accomplish anything. Goodwill is important, but without science you cannot resolve problems! Therefore, the issue of raising the level of professional and overall knowledge of all those employed in agriculture must become a greater concern for the relevant bodies than has been the case thus far.

We should also develop the political-educational activity of raising the revolutionary awareness of cooperative members, working people, and the entire peasantry. As I said at the 13th Party Congress, the new agrarian revolution does not mean a mere revolution in the field of agriculture production as such; it also presupposes a revolution in the people's work, thinking, and way of action! The agrarian revolution, as well as the revolution in other fields, cannot be implemented unless we have people with high revolutionary consciousness and a new attitude toward work, people who realize that everything being achieved in our country is needed for the overall

development of the fatherland, that everybody's well-being is closely linked to the country's overall development and well-being, and that without this one cannot secure anybody's well-being! We are building a new society, in which nobody can ensure his well-being through oppression and the exploitation of others! (Loud applause) In our socialist society, personal well-being is closely connected with the growth of our general wealth and the overall well-being of the entire nation. The fact that incomes and remuneration vary according to the work done does not change the basic principle of socialism; these differences are closely related to the way in which each member of society works and fulfills his tasks. There is no way in which anybody may obtain incomes without work or at the expense of somebody else's work! This means that larger incomes and well-being for each person can only be ensured on the basis of the development of our overall wealth. There is a dialectical link and conditioning between these two aspects, which we should always bear in mind. We must give priority to the overall well-being of the nation, which will lead to the increase in everybody's well-being! (Loud and prolonged applause; Prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Esteemed Comrades, all counties, all agricultural party-state bodies, and the people's councils from top to bottom should draw appropriate conclusions from this meeting and its discussions, from the problems connected with eliminating negative states of affairs apparent this year, and from the efforts to generally disseminate the good experience acquired by many units and counties mentioned here. Indeed, we can now talk about several counties, not just one, with good results in agriculture; hence, we no longer need to refer to the saying that "one flower alone does not bring the spring." We now have several such counties, that is "more flowers," and we can talk about the prospects of achieving the spring of the new agrarian revolution in Romania! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

Those who have scored good results should not fall into self-complacency and believe that they have nothing else to do to perfect and improve work in their counties; those with poor results must leave this meeting with the firm determination to organize their work in such a way as to prove in actual fact that this year's results are not characteristic of the activity of the respective counties or units, and that next year they will score much better results, thus proving — and I am convinced that all counties can do it — that they can and must obtain good results in all crops, and promote the overall development of the whole of agriculture! (Loud, prolonged applause)

Let us take resolute steps to unflinchingly implement the 13th Party Congress decisions! Let us welcome the Party National Conference at the end of this year with ever better results in all fields and with good achievements in commendably performing all agricultural operations! Let us ensure that at the National Conference our agricultural sector and the working people in agriculture will be able to report that they have worked in a spirit of great responsibility and, on this basis, that they can guarantee good crops next year, in accordance with the requirements of the new agrarian revolution and of the socio-economic development plan!

With this conviction, I wish all counties, all state and cooperative agricultural units, all cooperative members, working people, peasants, and experts, and all those working in agriculture ever greater successes in all fields! Much health and happiness, comrades! (Loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity, all those present in the hall stand up and give prolonged cheers for the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic)

Bobu Thanks Ceausescu

AU041952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 87 p 3

[Speech by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, thanking RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu for his speech to the meeting with the party aktiv and basic cadres in agriculture on 2 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

All of us listened with boundless patriotic pride to your brilliant speech at the conclusion of the working meeting on agriculture.

The priceless tasks, ideas, and orientations included in your speech, your thorough and profoundly scientific analysis of all agricultural spheres, as well as your revolutionary and innovating ardor, permeated by a high spirit of responsibility for the fulfillment of all the country's economic development plans and programs, will stimulate a new and powerful revolutionary climate of work in all agricultural units.

We firmly pledge, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that the entire party-state aktiv in agriculture and all cadres and workers in the field will work in a spirit of high responsibility and exactingness, and in a climate of order and discipline to make better use of the strong technical-material base available to our agriculture, to implement the requirements of the new agrarian revolution, and to exactly apply the guidelines and orientations included in your speech today, so as to welcome the Party National Conference with new and important achievements in all fields and sectors of activity, attain in 1988 the largest agricultural production in our fatherland's history, and ensure that our agriculture makes a greater contribution to building the comprehensive developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

Long live the RCP headed by its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Mikulic Sends SRV National Day Greetings

AU091057 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Vietnam, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, has sent greetings to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Mojsov Receives New Guatemalan Ambassador

LD072323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) — Today Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the letter of credence of the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Guatemala to the SFRY, Carlos Alfreda Nescobar Armas. Afterward Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Armas, who is the first ambassador of Guatemala in our country.

FEC Discusses Law on Banking, Credit System

AU091756 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 87 p 1

[TANJUG report: "Banking — According to the Law"]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) — At its session held today (with Janez Zemljaric presiding), the FEC discussed and adopted a report on the implementation of the law governing the basis of the banking and credit system. According to the statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the session concluded that important work has been done on bringing banking into conformity with the law. But, it was pointed out that banking is not entirely based on the law, and that some of the basic development aims of banks as market-oriented business entities are not being achieved.

It was also concluded that in the banking system, the influence of sociopolitical communities on the banks' business activities is still notable. The provisions of the law refering to the establishment of borrowers' credit reliability are not fully implemented in practice. In connection with this, the FEC recently proposed changes in the law within the existing constitutional provisions. The functioning of the system of bills of exchange and chekcks is also being examined.

According to the changes in the regulations governing the kind, quantity, and value of imports individuals are entitled to import and which were adopted at the FEC session today, those returning from work in other countries intending to import a commercial vehicle must obtain a certificate from the republican or provincial chambers of economy issued for these purposes. It was also decided that private vehicles more than 3-years old cannot be imported. This would prevent the import of old and worn out vehicles, will positively affect traffic safety, and help reduce the outflow of foreign exchange for spare parts.

The FEC also adopted changes in the provisions that regulate the realization of tasks and aims in the joint issue of money and monetary policy as well as the joint foundations of the credit policy for this year.

It was assessed that it is necessary to retain the agreed level of the credit-monetary policy's restrictiveness. This decision set the necessary amount of the primary money issue in accordance with the amount of the money supply and banks' advances in the first 9 months of this year, which was set by the SFRY Assembly.

Vice President Interviewed on Agrokomerc

AU091020 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 87 p 3

[TANJUG report: "I Was Not 'Cover' For Uncovered Bills"]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) — Hamdija Pozderac, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the Coordination Group for Constitutional Amendments, commented in his interview carried in tomorrow's edition of NIN that the banking system and the credit monetary policy have caused the greatest confusion has arisen in the work on constitutional amendments, the banking system and the credit-monetary policy. Answering the question about whether the Agrokomerc affair and everything that has surfaced from it will influence the work on constitutional amendments, Pozderac answered affirmatively.

"To tell the truth," he added, "despite all its shortcomings the existing system cannot be blamed for what has happened in Agrokomerc. What happened occurred because the system was blocked and was not respected, because many people crudely violated the law."

Explaining what the amendments to the SFRY Constitution are aiming to achieve in this field, Hamdija Pozderac said that the intention was to make the banking and credit-monetary systems more resistant to these and similar blows.

Commenting on the fact that Fikret Abdic named him personally and has said that he had enjoyed his support, Hamdija Pozderac said that he had only now discovered that this leading man of Agrokomerc (and some others) had abused his principled support for the development of the collective, and thus of this undeveloped region as a cover for these unlawful and criminal activities.

As far as unbacked promissory notes are concerned, Hamdija Pozderac stated that he learned of them at the same time as members of the Bosnian LC central Committee Presidium. "In other words, neither myself nor any other comrades in the leadership of the SR of Bosnia and Hercegovina knew about unlawful and criminal activities in this organization."

Answering the question as to why he did not say anything before, Hamdija Pozderac said: "Considering that I did not have and could not have had any connection

with the criminal and unlawful financial transactions, I was considering whether or not there was a need for me to publicly explain those things that were absurd in themselves...."

Centar LC Seeks Pozderac Expulsion

LD091924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Bihac, 9 Sep (TANJUG) — The LC basic organization of the Centar local community in Bihac demanded that an initiative should be started to expel Hakija Pozderac from the Council of the Federation, and that procedures should be initiated to expel him from the LC and bring criminal charges for encouraging Fikret Abdic to carry out counterrevolutionary activity and undermine the social order. The party organization took this position in light of the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium in connection with the unsecured promissory notes of Agrokomerc from Velika Kladusa and the blockade of the Sarajevo basic branch of the Privredna Banka in Bihac.

LCY CC Presidium on Political Situation

AU091344 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium is warning that there is a need to tighten responsibilities in the implementation of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo and for a resolute struggle against nationalism and other anti-communist phenomena in society.

The statement issued at the Presidium session also says the following:

The LCY Central Committee Presidium, under the chairmanship of Bosko Krunic, discussed the current socioeconomic and political situation in the country. The session was also attended by members of the SFRY Presidency, the presidents of the SFRY Assembly, the FEC, the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Council of Trade Unions, the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and the federal secretaries for national defense, internal, and foreign affairs.

The participants devoted their attention to acute problems in the implementation of the economic policy and the stabilization program, to the question of social policy, the ideopolitical activity of the party, and the activity of the state organs and other institutions of the political system. It was decided that at their joint session next week the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency discuss the program of complex anti- inflationary measures, the foreign exchange system, and the problems of foreign liquidity.

The participants also discussed the realization of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum Conclusions on Kosovo. They warned that there is need to heighten the responsibility for the more rapid and more consistent implementation of the tasks stemming from the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo, and there is a need for a resolute struggle against nationalism and other anticommunist pressures in society.

Albanian Owned Shops Attacked in Paracin

AU091815 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] Paracin, 6 Sep (TANJUG) — At around 0530 today an unidentified person broke windows with a brick in the Sport and Pelvin ice cream shops in 78 and 80 Marshal Tito Street in Paracin. The owners of the ice cream shops are Demir Menasa and Ademi Beranedim, both of the Albanian nationality.

The intercommunal secretariat for internal affairs in Kragujevac said that the culprits are still being sought.

Police Question *Borba* Reader, Distributors

AU090950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Questioned For Reading *Borba*"]

[Text] Vidosav Ugrinovski, a retired policeman from Struga, was approached by an active policeman, who asked him two questions while he was reading *Borba* in front of his house in Vevcani: "What are you doing in Vevcani?" and "Why are you reading *Borba*?"

Ugrinovski said that he was sitting in front of his own house and that he was reading a newspaper.

The answer was not "satisfactory" and Ugrinovski had to provide additional explanation in the police station in Struga where he was, of course, advised not to read *Borba*.

Village newspaper stands were also questioned as to who was sending them *Borba* and why were they selling it in the village.

SFRY Assembly Committee Discusses Vevcani

AU091912 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The Internal Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly at its session discussed, among other things, the motion by delegate Vika Potocnik that the events in the village of Vevcani be examined, and that the assembly form a working group to examined the case in detail. It was agreed that the committee should discuss the motion at its next session on 22 September, by which time all the necessary and complete information on events in the village should be collected. Even this agreement did not pass without polemical sparks and speeches that were often emotional at times. Azra Muhefendic reports:

The delegates of the Internal Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly have accepted the proposal that they should discuss the Vevcani case at

the next session of the committee. The visit by a group of Vevcani citizens to the SFRY Assembly yesterday probably provided the stimulus for some delegates, who could not help but react on this occasion, too. The first to speak was Marija Rodic, delegate from Vojvodina:

[Begin recording] I think it is time for us to wake up. We should not leave such things that happen all over our country — regardless of what problem is at stake or where it occurs — to the local communities, the communes, or the provinces and the republics. It is precisely such a system that caused the situation in Kosovo. You see, working people and citizens of Vevcani turn to us, the delegates of the Federal Chamber. What does this mean? It means that they still have confidence in us. They are our base and they believe in us, for they ask us for help. I completely agree with the youths who acted in their village in this way, but I may condemn all the leading structures, of the youth, the commune, the party, the SAWP, and so forth, because they did not come and help the citizens in their situation. [end recording]

Ante Beneti, delegate of Croatia, reacted to this statement. He believed that the assembly need not deal with all these questions, behaving like a duty fireman.

Vika Potocnik, delegate from Slovenia, said in response:

[Begin recording] I know that this is a very sensitive question, and that it may be said that if the assembly opens the door to one local community, it will turn into a system. If this is so, we should ask ourselves how this system functions if we fear that some local community will come every day to present its case. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Prizren School Teachers End Strike

AU091112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 87 p 12

[J. M. report: "School Starts Work After All"]

[Text] Prizren, 3 Sep — After a 2-day work stoppage teachers of the Jovan Karadivojevic Kica school in Prizren return to work today. This caused a 2-day delay in the beginning of the school year for about 1,500 pupils.

The work stoppage ended without its direct cause — low personal incomes (83,000 dinars) — being remedied. Last night's meeting of the working people, which was also attended by the representatives of the Kosovo Trade Unions Council and the Kosovo Self-Managing Interest Community for Education, concluded before the causes of the strike were discussed. Zoran Djokic, secretary of the Provincial Self-Managing Interest Community for Education, was disgusted by the interruptions of one of the teachers and left the meeting, threatening teachers that he will talk to them in a different way.

The teachers have since resumed work.

Sarajevo Auto Workers Strike Over Pay

LD082240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Sep (TANJUG) — A work stoppage started last night by the second-shift workers of TAS [Tvornica Automobile Sarajevo — Sarajevo Car Factory] of Vogosca near Sarajevo in response to the disproportion in personal income distribution between shopfloor workers and administration still going on.

About 1,000 workers have called for the system of evaluating production work to be improved in line with the standpoints of the Council of The Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, and for the ratio between the highest and the lowest personal incomes to be reduced from 1 to 4.12 to 1 to 4. In the last 24 hours there has not been a single meeting of any of the TAS sociopolitical organizations.

TAS, which is a part of UNIS of Sarajevo, was built as a joint investment by Volkswagen of West Germany and the Associated Metal Industries of Sarajevo.

According to the figures by the republic's trade union council, 116 work stoppages have so far been registered in Bosnia-Hercegovina this year.

TU Presidium Discusses Strkie

AU091827 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The essence of the discussion in the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council may be reduced to the following sentence: The Workers class no longer wants all sorts of conclusions and operative plans and cannot wait for them, but demands a swift change in the existing situation in society. This is best illustrated with the report that dozens of strikes have been announced in Bosnia-Hercegovina alone. Some 1,700 workers at the Sarajevo Automobile Plant [SAP] at Vogosce have not returned to work, even after striking for 2 days. During that time, not a single meeting of sociopolitical organizations has been held in the collective that has 17,000 workers. Aleksandar Ljubicic reports:

[Passage omitted] Kemal Ramic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union leadership, presented the demands by the SAP workers who stopped production because of an inadequate distribution of personal incomes between production and administrative workers. He asked for advice on what to do in such a situation.

[Begin Ramic recording] A work stoppage is under way at the SAP in Vogosce. About 1,700 workers are taking part in the work stoppage. Let me say that a strike committee of 21 comrades has been set up; they have the strike demands, and are conducting talks both with the management and with the sociopolitical community. They are establishing the facts of the situation. They are setting up a program. (?Their) demand includes, first, that a sum of 15 million old dinars be paid to each worker by 20 September.

[Unidentified speaker] A blanket payment?

[Ramic] Yes, a blanket payment. Second, that the value of an income point be increased from 101 to 130 dinars; that the base pay as set by regulations be increased: by 30 percent for those workers who get from 2,000 to 2,5000 income points, by 20 percent for workers who get from 2,500 to 3,000 income points, and by 10 percent for workers who get over 3,000 income points; that the ability of the leading cadres who lack proper qualifications be checked; that the base pay differentials be decreased; that it be established how many Golfs [cars produced in cooperation with Volkswagen, FRG] have been sold and how many there are in stock; what privileges are given to managers in selling Golfs to business friends and partners; what is creative work — we kill ourselves talking about creative work and workers do not know what creative work is; and that individual and other responsibility for the state of affairs be determined.

The managing board demands and prepares an official report, whose deadline has been set. There will be such a report. The situation is getting more and more complicated. Here is a concrete case of [words indistinct] what positions the trade unions should adopt. [end recording]

Chairman Zvonimir Hrabar demanded radical but not rash changes in the leadership because of this case.

[Begin Hrabar recording] If workers have raised the question of responsibility for those Golfs, they must be given support if there is any substance to it. We must fiercely hit at this malpractice if they exist. If the leading team is just incompetent, the workers must be supported. The trade union must be the leading force there. [passage omitted] Our country has never been in a more difficult crisis situation, but our behavior is not up to this situation. [end recording]

BRIEFS

Average Income Figures

Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) — According to the latest Federal Statistics Institute figures the monthly net average personal income in Yugoslavia this year amounted to 132,344 dinars, or an increase of 93.1 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The average personal income in the manufacturing sector was up 92.9 percent over the same period last year, while in the nonmanufacturing sector the 6 months average salary rose by 93.8 percent. The highest average personal income, amounting to 206,802 dinars, was paid out in Slovenia. This is an increase of 115.5 percent over the same period last year. At the same time, average earnings in Kosovo amounted to 91,550 dinars, an increase of 76.9 percent compared with the first 6 months of last year. [Summary] *[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0852 GMT 9 Sep 87 LD]*

New Candadian Envoy

Ottawa, 31 August (TANJUG) — Terrence Bacon, at present Canadian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, has been appointed the new Canadian ambassador to Yugoslavia. He will be accredited also as Canadian ambassador to Bulgaria. John Fraser, the present ambassador in Belgrade, will stay on until November. [Summary] *[Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 31 Aug 87 LD]*